CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
FOR TIMELY, COMPLETE
CALIFORNIA OIL NEWS COVERAGE

• FIRST ISSUE
JUNE, 1945
VOL. 38 • NO. 11
WHOLE NO. 1681

PETROLEUM PUBLISHERS, INC.
MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
W. C. MONROE—President and Editor

117 WEST 9TH STREET
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
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California Oil World is published twice a month at 117 West 9th St., Los Angeles 15, California. Entered as Second-Class Matter, April 29th, 1944, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price $1 per year in U. S. and possessions, $2 in foreign countries, including Canada. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

June 15th, 1945
Telephone Number TUcker 2571

Carrington Kling

The "secret weapon" of U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle—the tidelands suit filed by the Department of Justice, May 29, in the Los Angeles Federal Court — created nearly as much furore in Washington as it did in California.

Like the V-2 rockets directed at England in the closing days of the European war, the Biddle bombshell left its launching-site at the Justice Department with a roar that startled members of Congress, oil men, attorneys and news writers.

Immediate reaction was one of stunned surprise. There was every reason to believe the Justice Department—after fiddling with the notion for seven years—was less likely to bring suit now, jeopardizing the rights of the States to their submerged lands, than at any time since the Federal Government first interested itself in the possibility of claiming title to the lands.

Confusion caused by the unexpected action probably will not be cleared up for several weeks, but the first question raised in the minds of those who covered the Biddle conference was how prominently the Attorney General's personal feelings over the recent acceptance of his resignation by President Truman might have influenced the decision to throw the matter into litigation. Less than one month remains, before Biddle bows out as head of the Department of Justice.

In other words, suspicion still remains in the minds of many that the suit against the Pacific Western Oil Co. was intended as the "swan-song" of the resigning Cabinet member.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark, who will take over Biddle's post on June 30, is only one of several individuals in high places who, presumably, drew little comfort from the Biddle bombshell. Clark (who was not consulted) is inheriting a fine hot potato from his successor—particularly as the Assistant Attorney General — is from Texas.

At this writing (less than a week since the suit was filed) the only conclusion seems to be that Biddle put over a fast one on a lot of people who figured the Federal Government definitely had decided to let the controversial issue of tidelands drop. Whether President Truman was among those who were surprised when Biddle pulled the rug out from under the tidelands issue has not yet been learned—despite the Attorney General's comment, at his press conference, that the suit was filed "with the approval of the President."

One individual who will undoubtedly be shocked by the May 29 action is Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, American member of the Allied Reparations Commission and president of the Petrol Corp. of Los Angeles. Pauley, a close friend of President Truman's, left for Moscow two weeks ago, presumably confident that no action would be taken in the tideland case in his absence. Pauley also has been described as an intimate of Tom Clark.

Putting aside the consternation that can be assumed to prevail in high places over the somewhat skittish behavior of Atty. Gen. Biddle, much interest was expressed by the legal fraternity over the suit itself.

In the first place, it has been anticipated for years that the Department of Justice—if it ever finally made up its mind to bring suit—would attack the State of California direct, through an original suit in the United States Supreme Court. The possibility of a suit against an

THIS IS WHAT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SAID ABOUT CALIFORNIA TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS IN 1873 IN A DECISION THAT HAS BEEN FOLLOWED AS AUTHORITY BY THAT COURT IN DOZENS OF CASES DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME

" . . . Although the title to the soil under the tidewaters of the bay was acquired by the United States by cession from Mexico, equally with the title to the upland, they held it only in trust for the future State. Upon the admission of California into the Union upon equal footing with the original States, absolute property in, and dominion and sovereignty over, all soils under the tidewaters within her limits passed to the State, . . ."

Weber v. Harbor Commissioners, 85 U. S. 57.

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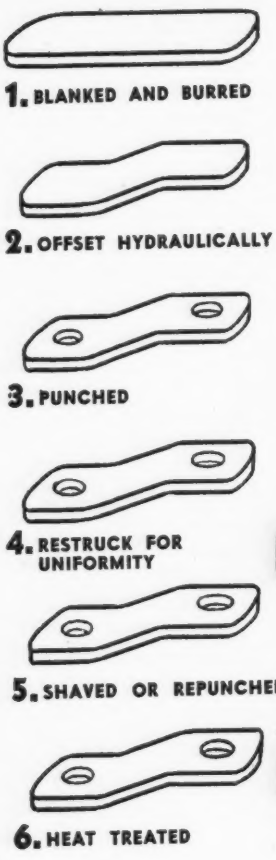

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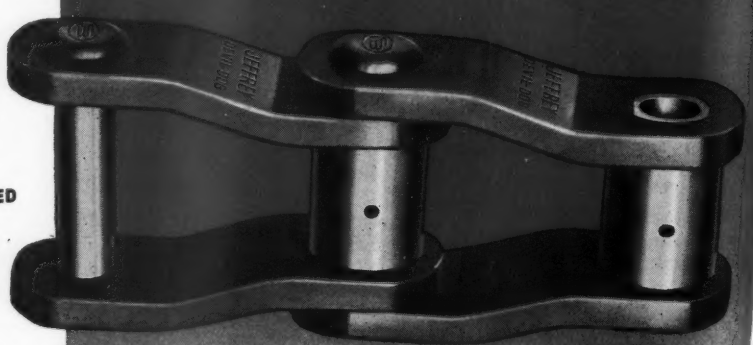

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individual oil company has been discussed, however, but it was assumed a larger company would be the object of attack. The Union Oil Co. and Richfield were said to have been singled out for this dubious distinction, some time ago—with Standard Oil Co. of California the most recent guess on the part of those who thought the Justice Department might begin with a flanking attack on a single company.

Biddle's announcement that Pacific Western Oil Corp. was to be the guinea-pig in the action referred to U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, of Los Angeles, caused ironic amusement among those who recalled that the company operates in the Elwood Field, near Santa Barbara—where, in 1942, a Jap submarine made the only attack on U. S. property so far in this war by shelling oil installations. This same area, it is pointed out, is now being "shelled by Washington."

Filing of the Justice Department suit brought an immediate reaction from the State of California. Two hours after the Biddle press conference, California's Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny blasted the action as "an unjustifiable attack . . . and a cloud on the title of all coastal properties held by any State, coastal or inland." To Biddle's assertion that the suit was "entirely friendly," Kenny observed that:

"We do not consider an attack on the settled property rights of the States, which have been recognized both by the courts and by the Federal Government since the formation of the American Union, as a friendly suit."

Assistant Atty. Gen. William W. Clary—specially deputized by Kenny to master-mind the legislative drive in Congress to protect the rights of the States in the tidelands matter—produced an analysis of Biddle's press conference statement and of the complaint issued by the Department of Justice. The action, Clary said, "is not designed to settle this question but to unsettle and destroy a long-settled rule of property under which lands of enormous value have been improved by public and private interests at tremendous expense."

One claim in the suit entitled United States vs. Pacific Western Oil Corp., was that the U. S. is the owner of certain described real property below low water mark off the coast of California.

"The fact is," Clary said, in his summation, "although the complaint does not show it, that the described land belongs to the State of California and is leased to Pacific Western Oil Corporation under the State Leasing Act. The first claim of the complaint is general in its nature, is not restricted to oil or other mineral rights and if sustained, would affect land held by any state below the line of mean low water."

The second and third claims in the complaint "refer to oil but do not show the basis for claiming that the right to take the oil has been separated from the ownership of the land," Clary maintained. Therefore, the claim, if established, would affect the rights of all states to mineral deposits below the low water mark.

In his press conference statement, Biddle declared:

" . . . the theory of the Government's claim in the present case is that the United States acquired all submerged deposits in the marginal sea by the Treaty of Cession with Mexico in 1843 and that these deposits did not thereafter pass to the State by virtue of its admission to the Union."

According to Clary, this statement must have been intended to refer to California because California is the only coastal state within the territory acquired by the treaty with Mexico. He pointed out, however, that Biddle also stated the suit was being brought to determine "not only the legal rights of the United States and the State of California, but also the respective rights of the United States **and other coastal states** where there are oil deposits."

"Since all other coastal states having oil deposits are affected, Clary observed, "the suit must rest on some basis other than the treaty with Mexico. Both the statements (Biddle's) are directly contradicted by the first count in the complaint in which there is no mention of oil deposits. In this count the Government specifically claims title to the land alleging that it is 'the **owner** and entitled to the possession of that certain **real property**'."

The California attorney asserted "no claim is, or could be made," that California holds its tide and submerged lands on any different basis than the other states of the Union. Citing several Supreme Court cases holding that submerged lands in California are owned by the State, he said these cases have frequently been used "in cases arising in other states as setting forth the true principle of law applicable to all states in the Union."

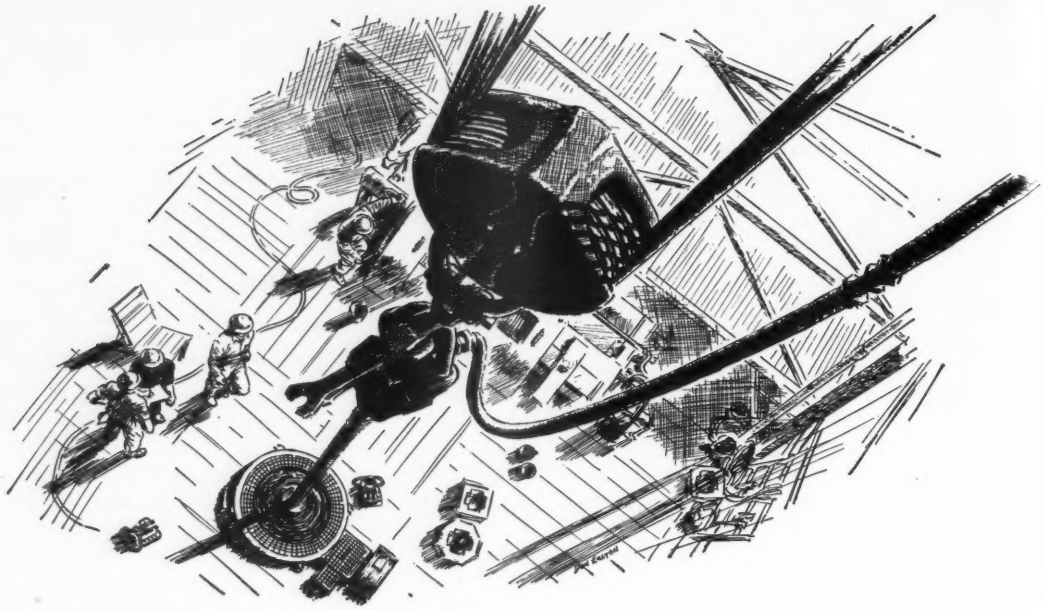
Although Biddle contended the suit does not involve the land lying between the line or mean high tide and the low water mark, or the lands under inland waters, the Attorney General observed in his statement "the status of these will no doubt be clarified to some extent by the decision." According to Clary's interpretation of this comment, if the decision in the Los Angeles case may affect the status of tidelands and inland waters, then "obviously the whole question of the States' titles to all such lands must be involved and may be affected adversely."

By applying the action only to the submerged lands below the low water mark, Biddle very cleverly laid the groundwork for undermining Congressional support for the quitclaim legislation now pending in House and Senate. A surprising amount of interest has been generated among representatives from states which are located inland and from the coastal states with little chance of discovering oil in their tidelands. Clary took cognizance of this when he stated in his analysis:

" . . . There would appear to be no purpose in Mr. Biddle's attack on California's mineral rights except to create the inference that only California is concerned in this suit and by this means to discourage united and coordinated action between the states in defense of their common rights under the principle of state sovereignty."

Biddle's contention that mineral deposits did not pass to California on its admission to the Union, Clary dismissed with the remark it was

(Continued on Page 32)



$2.10 to drill an oil well?

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2 **For Union Oil Company** is owned not by one man, or two, but by 31,375 men and women. In this principle of *multiple ownership* you have the secret of America's amazing ability to produce more goods (at lower prices) than any other nation on earth.

3 **Before the machine age,** when everything from shoes to rifles was made by hand, almost any business could be financed and operated by one man. But with the advent of mass production techniques, many businesses began to require more equipment than any one man could finance.

4 **In the early 1890's,** for example, you could drill an oil well in the California fields for about $2,500. Today, because we go so much deeper and need such expensive equipment, *it costs almost 26 times as much.* Furthermore, the chances of getting oil in an exploratory well are *only 1 in 12.*

5 **Obviously,** you can't finance that kind of operation for very long unless you pool the money *of a lot of people.* Now some countries form these pools by government ownership. But in America we do it under legal agreements known as *corporations.* For that way we can preserve the *freedom* of the individual . . .

6 **. . . the efficiency** of a free economy and that all-important human incentive—*competition.* Apparently those factors are worth preserving. For while our system isn't perfect yet, it has given us the highest standard of living and the greatest capacity for production the human race has ever known.

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AMERICA'S FIFTH FREEDOM IS FREE ENTERPRISE

Standardized Pump Manifold Increases Efficiency of Mud System

The saving of time and materials has been an objective particularly emphasized during the past few years of shortages. The lessons learned in these years will be carried over into the postwar era, not because of emergency measures but because they are sound. A high degree of efficiency will be especially desirable in oil field operations and by greater attention being paid to the auxiliary equipment necessary around a drilling rig additions can be made to the overall efficiency and economy of well-drilling operations. The intelligent adaptation of equipment to secure better performance and greater economy was, however, being inaugurated long before the war and many well-planned installations of equipment thus previously made have fitted in naturally with the demands for material conservation established by the requirements of war. Such an installation is the unitized pump manifold designed by Continental Oil Company to provide centralized control of the mud system and to secure standardization of an assembly that is adaptable to all of the company's drilling operations. The first of these unitized pump manifolds was put into service in 1934. This particular one has now been replaced, after more than ten years of continuous service, with the assembly shown in the accompanying photographs.

There are four chief advantages in using the standardized pump manifold, any one of which would make the installation worth while. These are: (1) greater efficiency in handling the mud fluid during drilling operations; (2) savings in rigging-up time; (3) savings in pipe and fittings; and (4) ease of transportation. There is also an intangible value in that roughnecks, after once learning the location of the valves and the control of flow through the manifold, can go to any well where a standardized manifold is in use and know at once where every valve on the mud system is located and which ones are operated to secure specific directions of flow through the entire mud system. This, of course, adds to the greater efficiency provided by the standardized manifold. At first, directions of flow were stenciled on the assembly but it was found that the men soon learned the system and such directions were unnecessary.

The manifold is designed for handling three pumps—two main mud pumps and one transfer pump. It provides for compounding the pumps, circulating and mixing at the same time, pumping clean water to follow cement if needed and for all routing of the mud fluid by one or more pumps as necessary during drilling operations. All valves for control of flow of fluid are centralized at the manifold and thus save time in making changes and meeting emergencies.

When making pump connections without the use of a standardized manifold the customary lines are laid. Conditions may make necessary additional lines and it sometimes happens that by the time the well is at great depth only one man may know the location of valves and lines that serve the different parts of the mud system. With the standardized manifold all contingencies are provided for and everyone on the rig knows the valves controlling the system and where each is located. Only the required amount of pipe and fittings is necessary and a great deal of material is often saved. Fittings are not lost when moving from well to well because they are all an integral part of the manifold assembly which remains intact throughout its life.

The manifold is mounted on skids and is easily transported by truck as a unit when moving to a new location. Upon reaching the new well considerable rigging-up time is saved both because the valves and fittings are already made up and because the entire assembly is moved in as a unit to its position behind the pumps where it is rapidly connected to the pumps, standpipe, the ditch or settling tanks, mud supply, mixing tanks and any other fluid source or discharge that may be necessary.

Construction of Manifold

As shown in Fig. 1, the standardized manifold consists essentially of four headers which provide one suc-

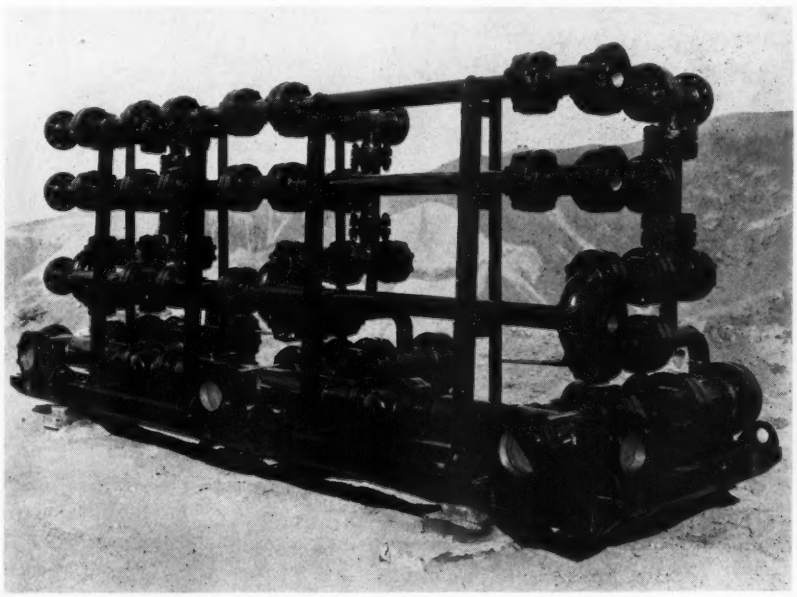
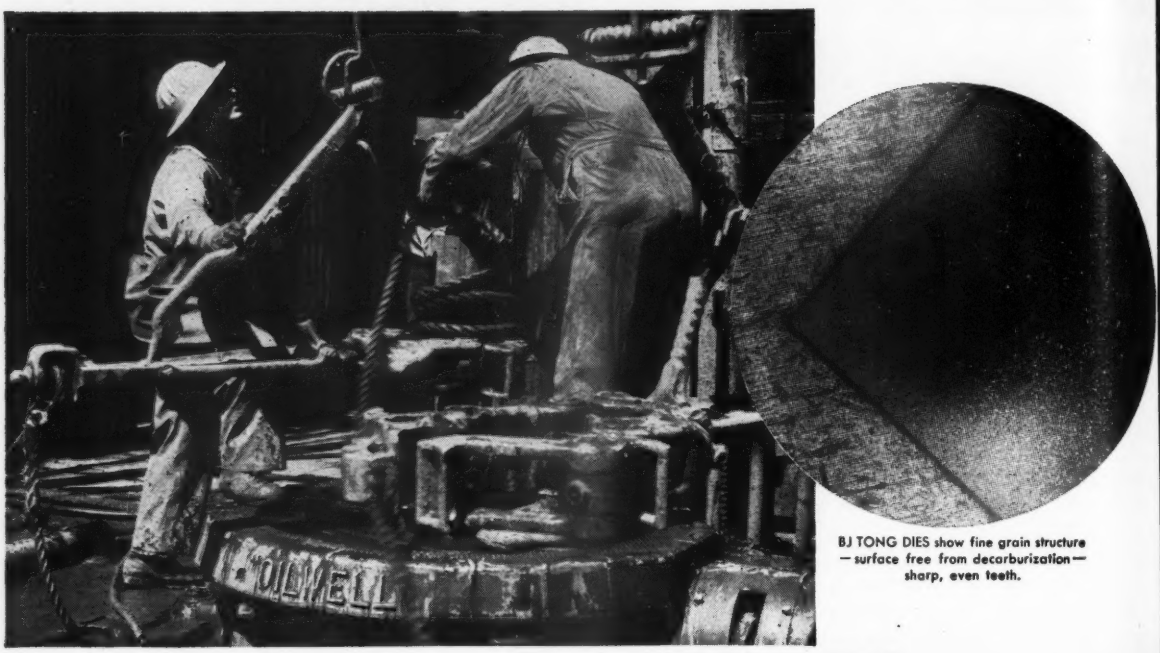


Figure 1

MORE FOOTAGE DRILLED AT LESS COST-



BJ TONG DIES show fine grain structure — surface free from decarburization — sharp, even teeth.

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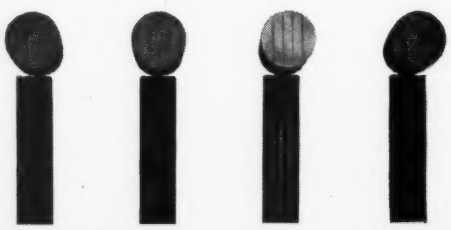
Why jeopardize the safety of your crews and investment dollar with ordinary tong dies? Insist on the best! Ask for and get GENUINE BJ TONG DIES from your supplier!



TONG DIE "A" 62 RC Penetrating load 95,500# | TONG DIE "B" 60 RC Penetrating load 95,000# | BJ PLAIN DIE 65 RC Penetrating load 95,400# | BJ SLOTTED DIE 64 RC Penetrating load 95,000#

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ion line, one compound line and wo discharge lines. The unit is nounted on skids made of 4-in. -beams with eye connections at the orners for fastening slings or winch ines. The headers are supported by steel structure welded to the base. The overall dimensions of the mani- old are 17 ft. 7 in. in length, 6 ft. in. in width and 7 ft. 4½ in. in eight.

The manifold is flanged through- out for ease in removal and replace- ment of worn parts. Flanged tees, with one side plugged, provide a means of washing out mud and cut- tings at points where settling can take place. Copper-metal asbestos gaskets are used at the flange con- nections.

The bottom header is the 8-in. pump suction line and is equipped with 8-in. Series 150 fittings. The compound suction line is equipped with Series 600 fittings and the dis- charge connections are 4-in. Series 900. All valves are lubricated plug valves. The valves in the unitized assembly are:

2—6-in. Series 150 wrench-operat- ed block valves in the suctions line.

3—8-in. Series 600 gear-operated compound valves in the suction line.

15—4-in. Series 900 wrench-oper- ated valves in the high-pressure lines.

The discharge piping is 4-in. extra heavy, seamless Grade A line pipe and extra strong, long radius weld- ed ells are used. Vibration is ab- sorbed by rubber hose on the suc- tion lines and an S-bend of hose is used on the discharge line before it is connected to the standpipe.

The details of construction of the standardized manifold are shown in Fig. 1 and its present installation in Fig. 2. This well is drilling on the Grubb lease of Continental Oil Company in the San Miguelito field. The compactness of the unit is par- ticularly advantageous in this field which lies in a mountainous area very close to the Pacific Ocean northwest of Ventura. Well loca- tions vary in elevation from a little over 200 feet to more than 1000 feet. The roads are very steep in many places so the unitized assem- bly facilitates transportation and the rigging up of the mud system. Many of the well sites have to be cut out of the sides of the mountains and space is frequently a factor to con- sider. Central boiler plants are some- times used to supply several wells with steam, insulated lines carrying the steam to the well being drilled.

(Continued on Page 20)

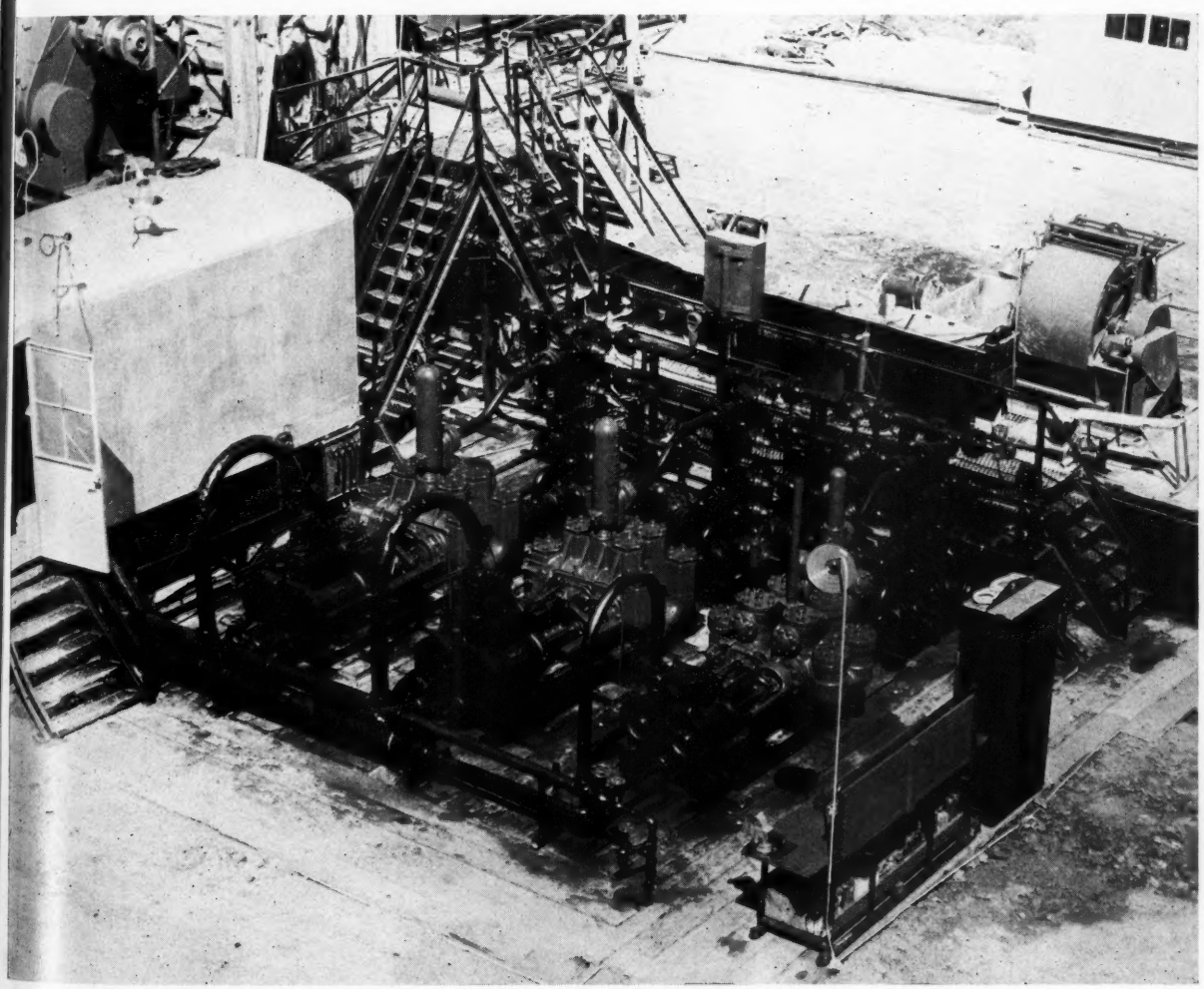
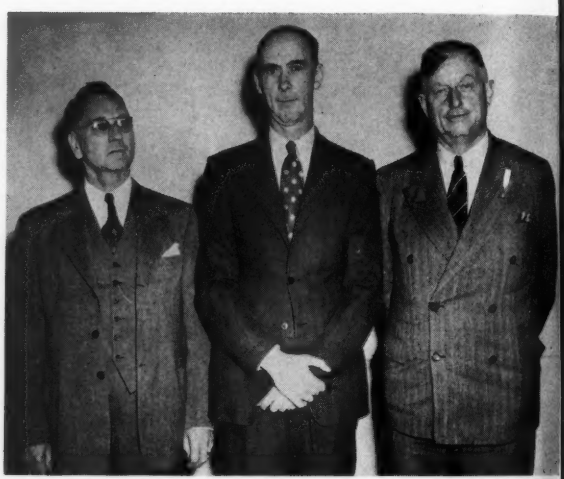


Figure 2

Wayne Loel, R. W. Clark, M. W. Lewis, W. O. Maxwell.

R. V. Plyler, L. W. Chasteen, Paul Andrews.

Dr. A. D. Ayeres, J. B. Christie, R. W. Jones.



Wm. Livingston, S. W. Norton, R. H. Patterson.

Walker Clute, C. C. Jones, E. O. Slater.

W. E. Smith, L. R. Merryman, C. A. Stiener, H. A. Brett.

Petroleum Division A. I. M. E.

Spring Meeting Features Development of Application of "Reaction" Propulsion to Offensive War Tactics

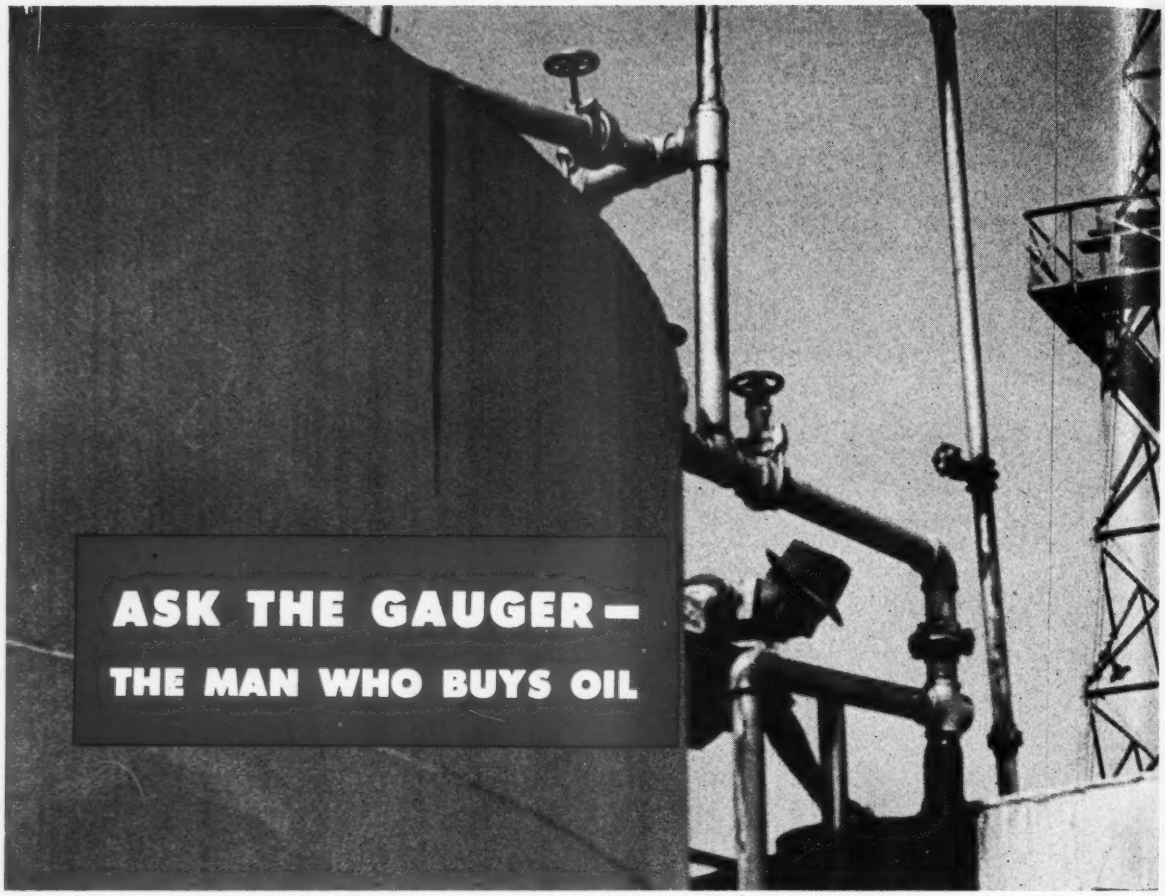
The spring meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers featured an address by Dr. A. D. Ayeres of the California Institute of Technology on the development of rockets. The meeting was held at the Clark Hotel in Los Angeles on May 25.

The history of the application of rockets to warfare was traced from the first use by the Chinese in 1232. It was pointed out by Dr. Ayeres that although rockets were used extensively 150 years ago, they lost their place in warfare due to the development of heavy, mobile cannons. In the present war rockets have been revived because they increase fire power of small fighting craft such as jeeps, landing boats, airplanes, and similar units. By equipping these relatively light crafts with rocket units they have fire power equal to large fighting ships.

Dr. Ayeres illustrated his talk with colored motion pictures which were made of original experiments of the development of rockets by the California Institute of Technology.

G. H. Wyman, R. E. Vivian, Walker Clute.

Dr. Ayeres said that in addition to developing rockets, the California Institute of Technology has engaged in large scale manufacture of them for both the Army and the Navy.



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Part 3---Cementing the Casing in the Well

The methods used for forcing cement down the casing to its point of discharge are so well known that detailed descriptions need not be given here. The plug method, employing either one or two plugs, is most widely practiced and since most strings are now equipped with shoes or collars that stop the plugs there is no danger of the plugs leaving the pipe. There are variations in details of this method depending on conditions in the well and on operating principles followed by the operator. In many cases a measuring line is run through a stuffing box to indicate the location of the plug, or top plug if two plugs are used, during its course down the well. A plug container head should be used when possible to prevent the entry of air by opening the string after the cement is mixed. An air slug is frequently the cause of cement being left above float collars and, if the plug is gas tight, of deposition of porous and permeable cement at or near the shoe.

When the displacement method is employed (in which the cement is in direct contact with the circulating fluid at the bottom and with the following fluid at the top) careful measurement of the water pumped behind the cement is required. Great care is then necessary to make sure that the cement gets to its proper place behind the casing and that the desired amount of slurry is left in the pipe to prevent tailings, which are especially subject to dilution when using this method, from lodging around the shoe.

Cementing the casing by the tubing method provides a faster means of placing the cement but it necessitates a round trip with the tubing. This is a disadvantage but there are cases where cementing through tubing is desirable, usually with special equipment for the placement of the slurry. Recementing after a failure, for example, requires the use of tubing or drill pipe with such equipment in order to force the slurry behind the ineffectively cemented casing with whatever pressure may be necessary.

Regardless of the method employed for forcing the cement slurry down the casing and behind the pipe, other factors must be considered to ensure a satisfactory cement job. Important among these are the casing equipment used and the manner in which the method is applied. With the proper cement selected, with the best mix for well conditions determined and with the hole placed in the best possible condition, the hazard of failure is considerably reduced; it is therefore the part of wisdom to extend the precautionary measures and provide the casing with equipment that will further insure a complete, dense encasement of cement around the pipe, well-bonded to the formation, for the entire distance through which it is to extend.

CASING EQUIPMENT

Casing strings of great length are being run without difficulty or danger at the present time. These strings are floated in to provide the necessary safety and relieve strain on surface equipment; they are then cemented high enough above the shoe to reduce the effective hydrostatic head to a point where the factor of safety against collapse is adequate when the pipe extends below the point where the factor of safety is too low. The collapse resistance, internal yield pressure and joint strength are all designated by the American Petroleum Institute for all sizes and grades of pipe now being furnished to the industry (*[8]). The setting depth in collapse and in tension for A.P.I. round thread, N-80 casing with long couplings, based on A.P.I. Code 5-C-2, are shown graphically in Fig. 13. With the strength of pipe now being manufactured the height to which the cement is carried above the shoe is frequently governed by factors other than collapse because the cement will usually extend considerably above the point at which safety against collapse is attained. It is of great importance to make sure the cement behind the casing is a good homogeneous mass, completely encasing the pipe, well-bonded to the formations and reaching to the point at which it is planned to go without channels.

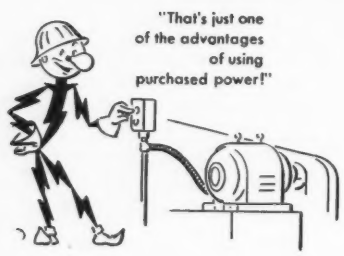
The shortest string of casing in the well (excluding conductor pipe) is the surface string. The surface string is an important part of the well's substructure; yet the cementing of this string is seldom given the serious consideration it deserves. To quote from a previous reference ([5]) the surface casing "has the lowest collapse and bursting strengths, excepting conductor pipe, and therefore needs all possible support from the cement." In blowout areas there have been many cases of blowouts that have been controlled without breaking around the outside of the surface casing because that string was adequately cemented. "Its (the surface string') importance in the control of high pressure wells cannot be over-emphasized. It is just as important as blowout equipment until an inner string of casing has been run and cemented successfully. If a leak develops in the inner string, the surface casing may be subjected to much higher pressures than it was designed for and the support of a good cement job can provide an extra margin of safety."

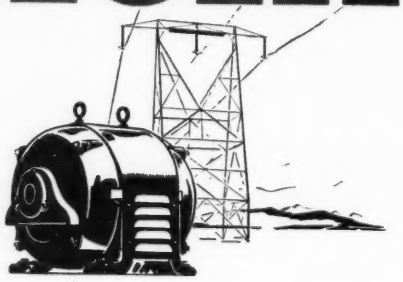
The average length of surface strings being used at the present time is probably between 1000 and 2000 feet. Strings of this length can usually be cemented adequately with a single stage, but those landed at greater depths should be cemented in stages since the cement should be carried to the surface to secure the protection generally desired by the surface pipe. Cementing by stages will be discussed later.

Short surface strings are frequently equipped with guide shoes but longer strings should be provided with float shoes. It must be remembered that float shoes not only provide a means of floating the cas-

*Numbers refer to Bibliography.

electric pumping is efficient





An electric motor driven by central station generated electricity is the most efficient method of operating oil pumping equipment. Because it runs smoothly and steadily at the proper speed to match the well's capacity, there is less wear on equipment and no wasted horsepower.

Here are other important advantages of electric pumping: Low first cost, low operating and maintenance costs . . . dependability at all times . . . reliability—no breakdowns and production stoppages . . . high salvage value.

Full information about electric pumping is available without charge or obligation from an Edison oil field power engineer.

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ing into the well but are also definite aids to securing successful cement jobs. Surface casing is the largest diameter pipe in the well (excepting conductor pipe) and the pipe usually selected not only has less collapse resistance and less tensile strength of joints than smaller diameter casing but is of thinner wall thickness and lower grade than that employed for protection strings, water strings and oil strings. When surface strings are carried to comparatively great depth they actually serve a combined purpose and must be designed and cemented to meet the combined requirements.

The other strings of casing—protection strings, water strings and oil strings—are generally equipped with a float shoe and one or more float collars. In some cases a guide shoe is used with one or more float collars above; in others only a float shoe is used. A float collar placed above the shoe is, however, so advantageous that it is almost always used for the sake of assuring good, uncontaminated cement around the shoe. The float collar stops the plugs and prevents the tailings from being placed around the shoe where the cement must be as dense and free from contamination as possible and must encase the pipe completely. In some instances a baffle collar with hole is used instead of a float collar when the necessary floating action can be provided by a float shoe. The various make-ups with shoes and collars are illustrated in Fig. 14.

All shoes, with the possible exception of the ordinary guide shoe, have definite influence on the cementing job. In the first place, the float shoes and collars are each equipped with a back-pressure valve which prevents fluid from entering the casing from below. When running the string into the well this valve provides the floating action which insures safety and relief to the surface equipment. Long before reaching depths at which danger by collapse will be encountered, water or mud is pumped into the casing to offset the outside pressure. The modern design of float shoes and collars includes a valve assembly which is placed above a plug through which passageway for fluid and slurry is provided. The valve assembly and plug are made of drillable materials so that no metal need be drilled up when cleaning out the hole for subsequent operations.

The back-pressure valve in a float shoe and float collar is a big factor in securing a satisfactory job when cementing a string of casing. When the slurry has passed through this valve, its movement back into the casing is prevented even though the fluid level in the pipe may be lowered to a considerable extent and the formation pressure exerted on the casing may be great. This not only prevents flow-back of slurry but also keeps the cement behind the casing at rest until it has set. The back-pressure valve is particularly important when any extensive

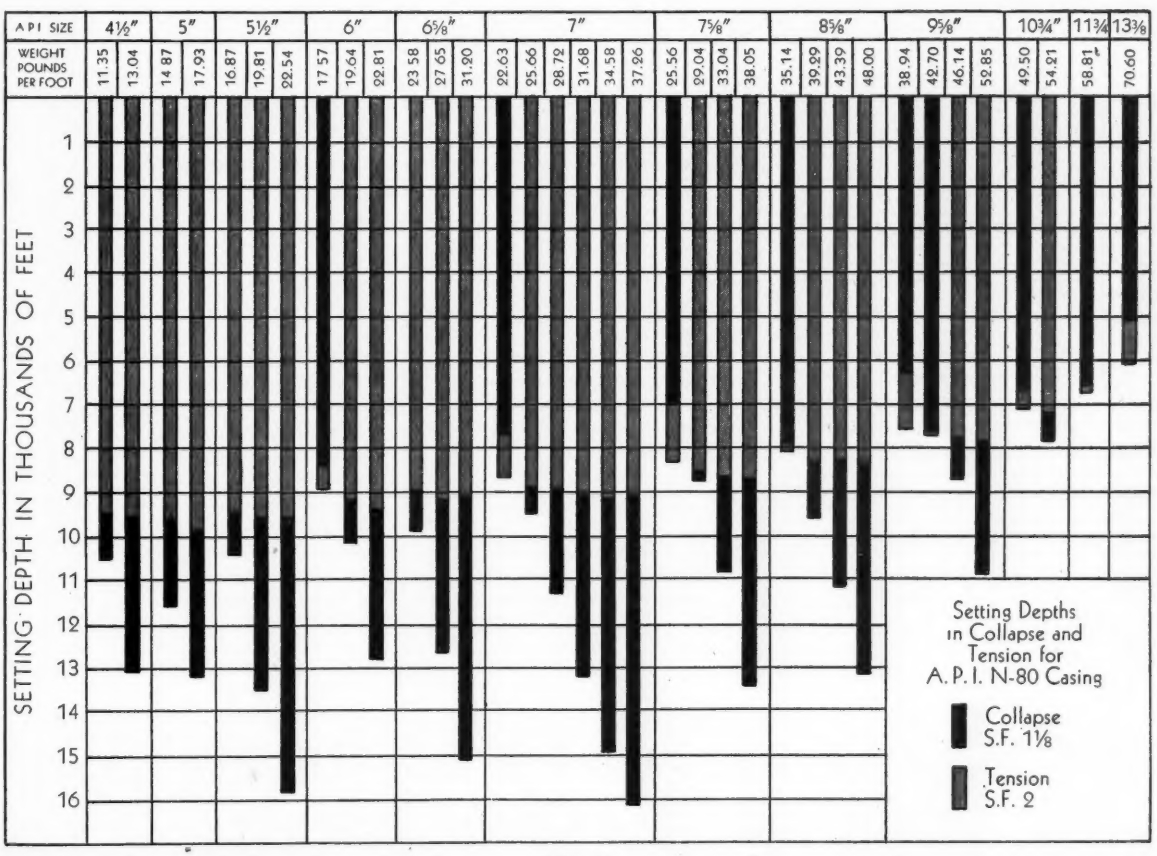
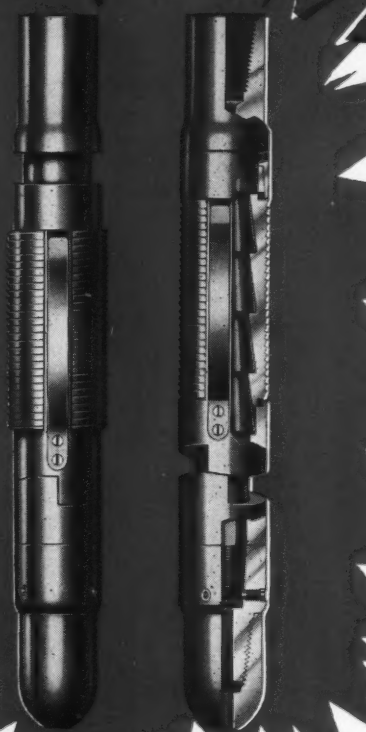


Fig. 13

Note:—"Weight Pounds Per Foot" is for pipe alone with plain ends and does not include allowances for threads and couplings. For example, the 7"—28.72-lb. is casing of nominal weight of 29 lb.

RESULTS



All Shaffer Fishing Tools are favorably known and universally used for successful RESULTS. An outstanding example is the Shaffer-Hamon Rotary Releasing Spear recognized because of its superior advantages in removing casing or pipe; for setting liners; for holding jobs; for left-handing jobs; and when used in conjunction with any type of rotary jar.

The slips are extra long (see illustration) and are turned to the exact diameter of the pipe to be recovered. Ample expansion, and the large area of wickered contact surface insure against slippage or distortion of the casing or pipe. Positive holding and positive releasing make this an ideal tool for the "cut and pull" method of recovering casing, and for various other uses. Complete descriptions are in the Composite Catalog, and in the Shaffer 1944 General Catalog which will be sent to any oil man who requests it.

The Shaffer Expanding Pip Tap is primarily designed for left-handing or backing-off strings of drill pipe stuck in tight holes when a tool joint box or coupling is up. It is extremely valuable when a string is stuck in a tight hole, making it impossible to go over the box with a socket, and the ordinary tap is too light to take a strong hold.

Shaffer Inside Casing Cutters are extremely rigid in construction, with knives located close to slips to prevent chattering while cutting. They may be run on drill pipe or tubing and are ideal for cutting off casing, tubing or liners to facilitate removal from a well. Cutter is easily released and moved up or down hole for repeated cuts.

Shaffer-Hamon Rotary Releasing Sockets are widely used in fields all over the world for recovering drill pipe, casing, liners, tubing, or any type of "fish" for which a socket can be used. The action of these sockets is positive, both for holding and for releasing, and they will recover miscellaneous loose fish as well as heavy stuck ones.

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pressure is necessary in placing the slurry behind the pipe; as soon as the pump pressure is relieved the valve closes and prevents any slurry from returning into the inside of the casing where the pressure is then usually only that of the hydrostatic head of the fluid in the pipe. Otherwise pressure would have to be maintained on the fluid column and any slight leaks might allow sufficient movement during its setting period to injure the cement, even though the amount returning into the casing would be small.

There is an advantage in having a float shoe or float collar on even comparatively short strings and many surface strings equipped with only a guide shoe might better be run with a float unit for the purpose of insuring a better cement job, particularly in dangerous areas.

After passing out of the shoe the cement is not always certain of encasing the pipe completely unless some means is taken to cause the slurry to fill all the space between the casing and the hole. This is particularly true when the casing is not centered in the hole as is likely to be the case when even a very slight deviation of the hole from vertical is present at or near the casing seat. Several means may be taken to overcome this difficulty caused by an eccentric annulus and frequently a combination of these means is utilized. When the hole is enlarged as described under "Preparation of the Well For Cementing" (in Calif. Oil World's second issue of January, 1945), a thick encasement of cement at and just above the shoe is assured. But even then a more uniform deposition of the slurry can be attained if the cement is caused to flow around the pipe with whirling or spiral motion after it leaves the shoe.

Channelling above the shoe joint (caused most frequently by contact or near contact of the casing with the wall of the hole; by mud cake; or by bridges formed in the annulus), must naturally be reduced to the minimum. The forcing of the slurry around the casing with a whirling or spiral motion is believed to be advantageous in reducing channelling. When the cement is to extend a great distance above the shoe, however, greater protection against channelling is secured by placing the cement by stages.

Cement thickens most good mud and if the thickened mud at the cement-mud contact covers only a few feet of the annulus it acts as a wiper as it moves up and does not offer enough resistance to prevent its being pumped out.[5] However, if the cement is mixed with the mud to such an extent that a long section of the thickened material forms in the annulus, such a thickened plug may offer too much resistance to be pumped out of the well. This forms a bridge which may stop returns and cause the rest of the cement to be squeezed, lost to formation or left in the casing.

Movement of the casing is, however, practiced by many companies.

CEMENT JOBS FOR WELL COMPLETIONS

The casing cement job can be considered a definite part of the well completion operation when a combination string is cemented above the productive zone (with a perforated section of pipe below the C.P.) and when casing is cemented through the zone for gun perforation. Squeeze cementing below the shoe to seal off gas or water is also a completion operation but, not being a casing cement job, will be discussed later.

When cementing combination strings, a cementing collar is placed in the string at the cementing point. A collar design widely used is the whirler type float collar made with solid bottom baffle and usually run with a metal petal basket, as shown in Fig. 15. This hook-up is positioned immediately above the productive zone as indicated by the drawing. Enlargement of the hole at and above the position of the collar as described and illustrated under "Preparation of the Well For Cementing" in Calif. Oil World's

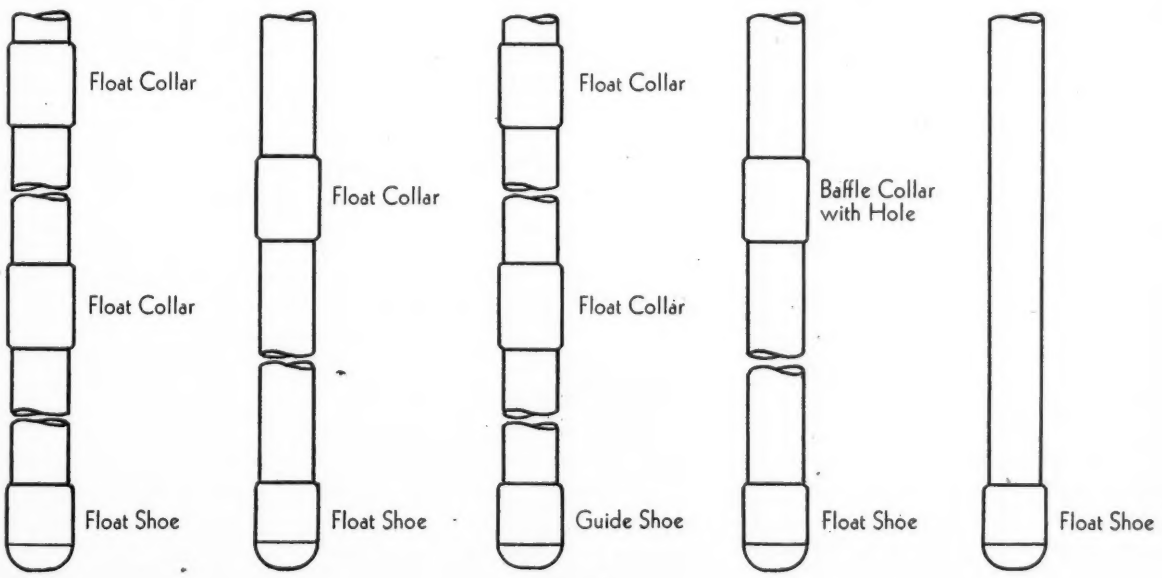

Fig. 14

Some of the various arrangements of shoes and collars are here shown, the ones on the left for the longer strings.

Once the West was wild

Once the West was wooly, indeed. It was full of outlaws. It was bounded on the east by Jesse James, on the north by Black Bart, on the south by Joaquin Murietta and on the west by the Pacific Ocean . . . "Reach for the sky, stranger!" . . . Bang! Bang!

Peace officers tamed that rip snortin', rootin-tootin', two-gun-shootin'land. Books, radio and movies still tell and re-tell it. And — properly—they cast these champions of justice as heroes.

Yet the peace officers of the West have never done a greater job than they're doing now — not in Bat Masterson's day or Wild Bill Hickok's. Sometimes we don't realize it, but it's the same job now as then — just as dangerous, just as hero-filled, just as essential.

True, policemen and sheriffs and marshals of today seldom strap on their six-guns and ride at the head of a posse. They save life oftener than they take it. They would rather prevent crime than track down a wrong-doer.

But they still carry on for law and order. Sometimes under gunfire. Sometimes amid catastrophe. Often in whizzing traffic that's more menacing than bullets. This they do by day. By night. Every day. Endlessly.

The war has decreased their number — and increased their responsibilities. Everything that has happened in the West since Pearl Harbor — the creation of vast military establishments and war plants, the shifting of troops and of whole populations—has given them more to do. We feel it's time to say, in old-West style: *"Salud!"*

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E flag with 4 stars, awarded to our Richmond Refinery

second issue of January, 1945, gives added assurance of complete encasement of the pipe at this vital point.

The whirler cementing collars are constructed with ball-type back-pressure valves and side ports; they prevent return of slurry back into the casing after it has passed through the collar, maintaining the pressure on the cement behind the casing. The slurry is discharged with a downward whirler motion that causes it to spiral around the pipe as shown in Fig. 15.

The cementing basket serves as an outside barrier or packer during the cementing operations and thus prevents dissipation of the slurry and contamination by cement of the formation and perforations below. Any sloughings or cavings that might occur during the running of the string are caught in the basket and are also kept off the producing zone and perforated pipe. The basket may be fixed to the pipe or mounted slidably between two stop rings to prevent possible damage if the casing is rotated or spudded while running it. Where great strength or fluid tightness is desired or when there may be a high differential pressure above and below the basket, it can be provided with a canvas insert.

Many wells are now being completed by cementing the oil string through the productive horizon and gun perforating for production. This method is particularly advantageous where two or more oil bearing strata or zones within the horizon are separated by formations that either contain water or are likely to have water show up at a future date. With a good cement job extending from the shoe to above the top of the productive formations all intermediate strata are sealed off. The cement is, of course, carried up high enough to provide the necessary protection for the casing and to shut off upper fluids.

Completion of wells with more than one oil bearing stratum cemented off is usually done by selective gun perforation. In most cases the greatest possible information is previously secured by electrical logging, coring or a combination of means to determine the vertical limits of the different oil zones and the perforations are made within those limits. Should the cement job not be satisfactory for its entire vertical distance, misleading data on saturation of a zone may be caused by water from an intermediate stratum or from above which has migrated through channels and has shown up at a zone that actually is not wet. The importance of a good job from top to bottom is obvious and every means should be taken to make the job successful the first time. Perforations can be squeeze cemented but the prevention of any avoidable squeeze job saves time and money.

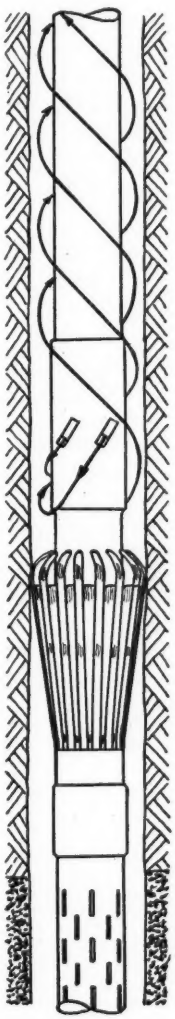

Fig. 15

The cementing hook-up is here shown as placed in the well above perforated casing which extends through the producing zone. The basket has expanded against the side of the hole and keeps slurry from passing down to foul the perforations or oil bearing formation.

Although the distance from the shoe to the top of the upper producing zone of a multiple zone completion by cementing and gun perforating may be well within the limits generally established for cementing the casing entirely from around the shoe, it is often better to cement by stages to make sure that intermediate zones and formations above are completely sealed off.

Every precaution should also be taken that all water is effectively sealed from an upper oil or gas zone when that zone is to be cemented off for future production. Here, too, it will, in most cases, be advantageous to cement the casing through the upper zone by a stage confined to that zone rather than rely on complete encasement by slurry forced around the shoe although the distance from the shoe to the top of the upper zone may not be more than that generally covered by a single stage cement job performed when cementing a protection string or water string.

SPECIAL CASING JOBS

Unusual conditions are frequently encountered and special means are sometimes required to achieve certain purposes when cementing casing. With the highly developed cementing equipment now available, any problem that might arise can readily be solved. As an example, when a productive sand has been drilled through before setting the water string, regulations may require a cement plug of specified length be placed below the shoe before the casing is cemented. In order to place the plug and cement the string in a single operation, a shoe with tail pipe attached to the bottom may be used. The cement is discharged from the bottom of the tail pipe and thus forms a plug below the casing shoe.

In some instances it is necessary to cement the casing with the shoe landed in or through a stratum that takes fluid at a pressure less than the hydrostatic head. The slurry will then frequently flow away from the

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FLUID POWER makes it possible to pump any number of wells from one point. It saves pumping time, avoids unnecessary visiting of each well and insures more intelligent well operation.

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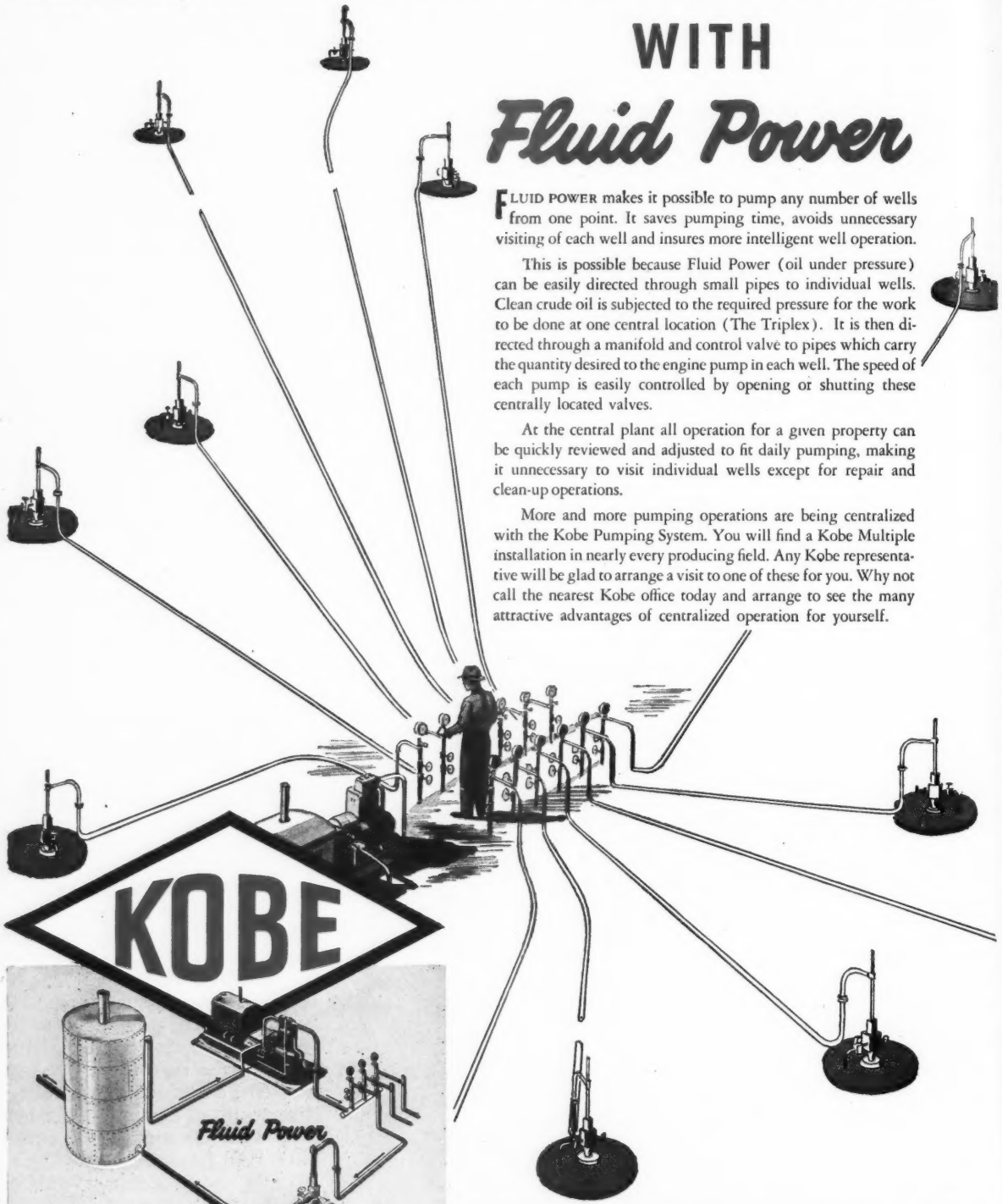

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shoe and make it extremely difficult to get a shut-off with the conventional casing cementing methods. Gel cement mixed so as to give the slurry a high angle of repose can be used to keep the cement around the pipe sufficiently to get a water shut-off; but whether gel cement or neat cement is used, it will generally be advisable to deposit the slurry in two or more batches. The technique of batch cementing utilizing cementing equipment run on tubing or drill pipe will be discussed later. With jobs performed with the shoe in a low-pressure formation it is wise to determine the distance the cement extends up behind the casing because it is most likely that some of it will have dissipated into the low-pressure zone. Should that be the case a squeeze job through perforations above the shoe may have to be done in order to make sure that the cement will perform all the functions for which it was planned.

In cases where one string of casing serves both as a surface string and water string it may not be desirable to cement behind the pipe for the entire distance from bottom to top. The water-string job can be done around the shoe in the usual manner and the surface-string job performed through perforations made at the most advantageous point which is far enough below the surface to give the necessary protection to be provided by a surface string, the casing being cemented to the surface. This, however, is a two stage cementing job and the procedure followed in cementing casing by stages will be discussed in a future issue.

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Undeveloped Productive Areas May Remain in Several Sands in the Midway-Sunset Field, Kern County, California

That further production could be obtained from some of the underdeveloped sands of one of California's oldest and largest oil producing areas has been indicated by recent studies of the Geological Survey, according to a report by Director William E. Wrather to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Located in Kern County, the Midway-Sunset field has been producing oil since the beginning of the century. The field was discovered in 1900 and since then has produced a greater amount of oil than any of the numerous fields in the San Joaquin Valley.

The subsurface geology of the southeastern end of the huge field has been studied lately and a group of maps of the area just published call attention to possible underdevelopment there, Dr. Wrather reported.

Three maps of a scale of 2,000 feet = 1 inch show the inferred extent of productive areas in the Top oil sands, the Kinsey oil sand, and the Wilhelm-Gusher-Calitroleum sands; the locations of wells that penetrated these sands and wells that were productive from them; and structure contours at 100-foot intervals on the top of the first finger of the Top oil sands of the San Joaquin formation. A fourth map on the same scale shows the inferred extent of productive areas in sands in the upper 1,500 feet of the Monterey shale, wells that penetrated these sands and wells that were productive from them, and structure contours at 100-foot intervals on the top of the Monterey. Two sections on a horizontal and vertical scale of 1,000 feet = 1 inch show the stratigraphic and structural relationships of the oil sands, and an electric log diagram shows the stratigraphic position and correlation of the oil sands in three wells on a scale of 100 feet = 1 inch.

A brief text printed on the same sheet with the maps and sections summarizes the history of development of the southeastern part of the Midway-Sunset field, describes the stratigraphic and structural relationships of the productive oil sands, and indicates by reference to the maps and parts of the area in which commercial production of oil may be expected.

The map, measuring 44 by 50 inches, and entitled "Southeastern part of Midway-Sunset oil field, California," by W. T. Woodward, has been issued as Preliminary Map 30 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series. Copies may be purchased on or after May 24, 1945 from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C. at 50 cents each and copies will also then be available for "over-the-counter" sale at the Geological Survey office, Room 533 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

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For sale or rent, 1 complete Wilson-Atlas drilling rig. 7,000 ft. 5-9/16" scarfed pipe. Misc. drawworks. Herley-Kelley, 3201 Pasadena Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif. Phones 42523 or 42028. tf

Standardized Pump Unit

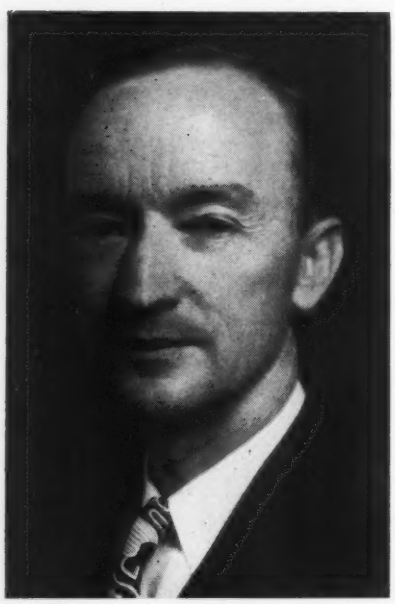
(Continued from Page 7)

One of the chief advantages of the permanent manifold is its standardization. When a standard design is used by a company on all of its drilling wells, this advantage begins to show up as soon as the unit is set in place. Connections are made rapidly by men who are familiar with the assembly and know what each line is for. No pipe or fittings are wasted and mistakes are avoided. During the entire drilling of a well, all the men know where each valve is located and what it is for; and any men sent from other rigs equipped with the standard unit already know how the manifold operates. Compactness and centralized control are obvious features that should be incorporated in any manifold design.

E. L. Davis Joins Signal Oil

E. L. Davis, director of the Production Division in District 5 (Pacific Coast) of the Petroleum Administration for War, has resigned to become superintendent of production for Signal Oil & Gas Company, Los Angeles.

Mr. Davis joined the District 5 office of PAW in December, 1941 and had been director of the Production Division for the last year.



E. L. Davis

A graduate of Stanford University he entered the oil business in California in 1923. He was employed in engineering capacities, first with the Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company and later with Miley Oil Company. He joined The Texas Company in 1926 and was district engineer for that company at Long Beach at the time he joined PAW. He is a former chairman of the Long Beach chapter of the American Petroleum Institute and a former vice chairman of the Pacific Coast District, Division of Production, A.P.I.

Ford Advanced by Schlumberger

Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp. announces the transfer of R. D. Ford to their Long Beach headquarters where he is now technical assistant for The California Division.

Mr. Ford has been with Schlumberger since 1936. He was formerly in charge of the Company's Coalinga district office.

Supply of Calif. Oil Products Rises

Total supply of all petroleum products in the Pacific Coast area during 1944 was 930,000 bbls per day, compared with 840,000 during 1943.

Total demand was 962,000 bbls. per day in 1944, compared with 914,000 in 1943.

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THIS LAUGH OFF!!

"I've a friend I'd like you girls to meet."

Athletic girl: "What can he do?"

Chorus girl: "How much money has he got?"

Literary girl: "What does he read?"

Religious girl: "What church does he belong to?"

Stenographer: "Where is he?"

A group of big oil men in Washington were telling hard luck stories one evening about government taxation.

"There is no telling where we will land by the time the tax bill is settled," said one. "Our status is as uncertain as that of an old negro slave I once heard of. Somebody asked him whom he belonged to. 'I don't know, suh,' he replied. 'Ole Marsah, he's upstairs playin' pokah.'"

An amateur Montana scientist has worked out a simple method of testing the quality of whiskey now sold in state liquor stores. Says he: "Take an electric cord, attach one end to a live outlet and drop the other in a glass of the whiskey. If there follows a precipitation of coal tar, lye, iron slag, arsenic and tin sludge, the stuff is only fair. On the other hand, if it chases the current back up the wire, burns off the insulation, and blows out the main fuse, you've really got something!"

An employer called his men together to place before them plans for bettering working conditions.

"Now, whenever I enter the shop," he said, "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task, and therefore I invite you to place in this box any suggestions as to how that can be brought about."

A few days later he opened the box and took out a slip of paper containing this message: "Take the rubber heels off your shoes."

Brought into court on a charge of violating price ceilings a St. Louis woman shopkeeper was asked whether she had not read the OPA rules. "Read them," she exclaimed, "why I can't even lift them!"

Old Maid: "I bet that man was embarrassed when you caught him looking over the transom."

Second Old Maid: "Gosh yes, I thought he'd never get over it."

A newly married doctor was walking with his wife when a beautiful girl smiled at him. Wifey became suspicious and asked who the girl was.

"Oh, just a girl I met professionally," came the reply.

"No doubt," meowed his wife, "but whose profession, yours or hers?"

"At her request you gave up drinking?"

"Yes."

"And you stopped smoking for the same reason?"

"I did."

"And it was for her that you gave up dancing, card parties and billiards?"

"Correct."

"Then why didn't you marry her?"

"Well, after all this reforming I decided I could do better."

She went to the butcher's
  For spareribs and suet,
But found that some others
  Had beaten her tuet.
She said she would settle
  For sausage or liver.
The butcher insisted
  He had none to give 'er.
She pleaded for pork chops—
  For meat balls—for mutton.
The butcher said: "Lady,
  I just ain't got nutton."

You need a tonic. You're beginning to look like the photo on your badge.

Prosecutor: "Now tell the court how you came to take the car."

Defendant: "Well, the car was standing in front of the cemetery and I naturally thought the owner was dead."

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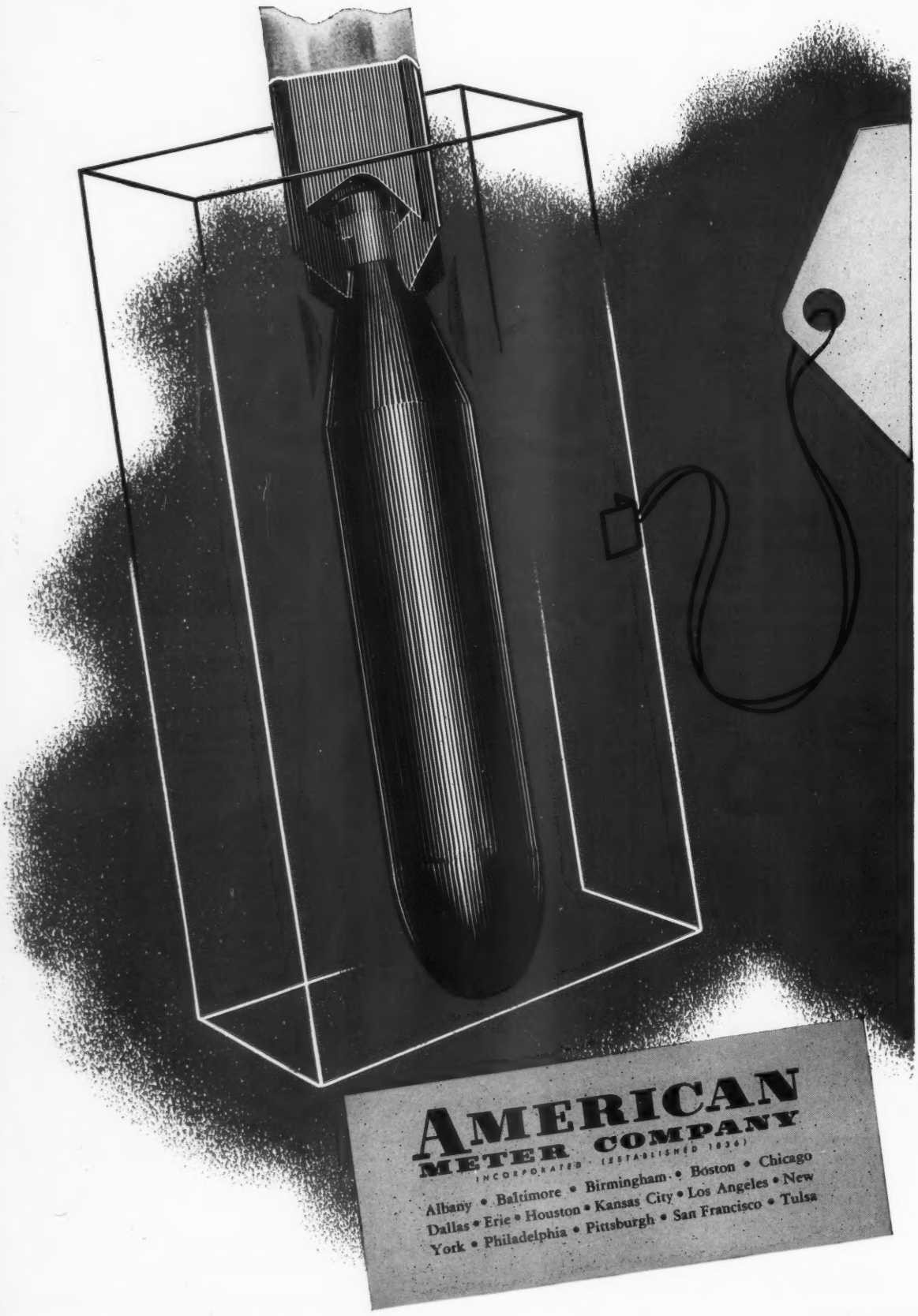
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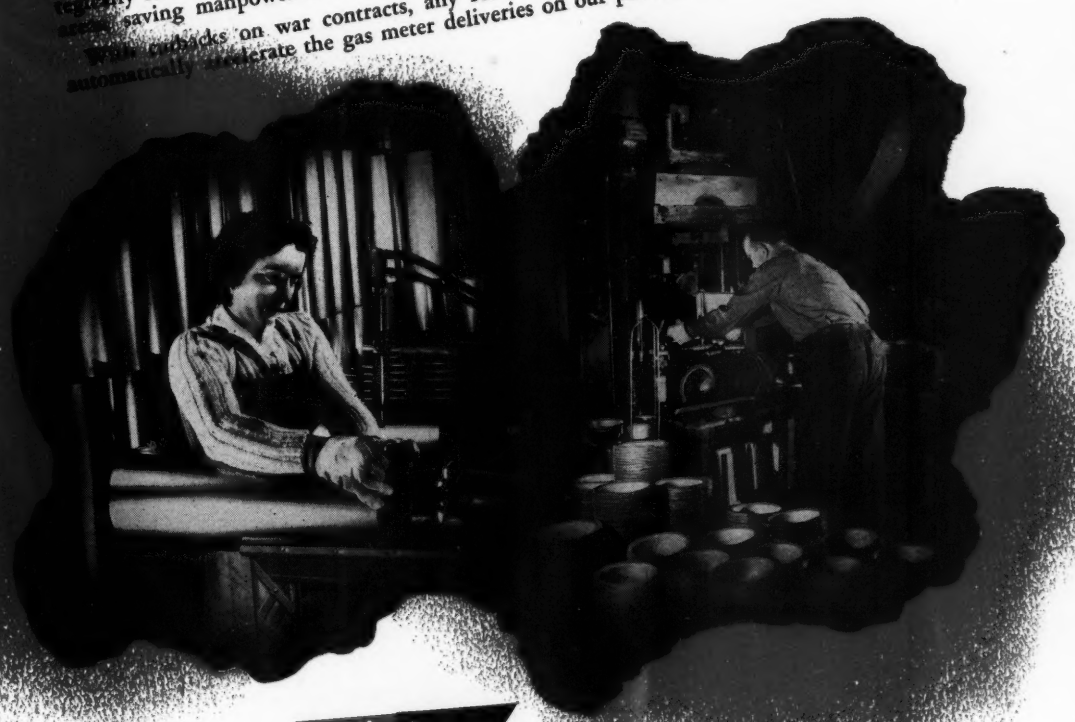

ARMY E NAVY

• Philadelphia plants •

New Engineer Appointed by Daniel Orifice Fitting Company

Mr. John Whalen has recently been appointed Chief Engineer of the Daniel Orifice Fitting Company, Los Angeles.

John Whalen

Mr. Whalen is a familiar figure in the Oil and Gas industries, having been associated until a short time ago with a large West Coast firm in the capacity of Chief Engineer, in charge of all engineering including design, experimental, development and research work. Mr. Whalen will have complete charge of all engineering details at Daniel.

American Association of Petroleum Geologists Pacific Section

Stating that Lower California is a strip of territory as long as the State of California itself and that it has been relatively unexplored geologically in comparison to its northern neighbor, Carl H. Beal, Los Angeles consulting geologist, addressed the Pacific section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists at a luncheon held at the University Club on Friday, May 25.

Mr. Beal's subject was "A Reconnaisance of the Geology and Oil Possibilities of Baja California".

Up to the time a party of geologists of which Mr. Beal was a member spent 18 months in exploring Lower California in 1921 and 1922 very little work had been done in the area by geologists. Due to the inaccessibility of the country not much work has been done on a large scale even today. "There are lots of problems to be worked out by future geologists", continued Mr. Beal.

Mr. Beal stated that two areas, both in the west central part of Lower California, should be further explored for the possibilities of oil, although no encouraging indications of oil, such as oil seepages, could be found in these regions.

The speaker considered that the area comprising Lower California is part of a great rectangular block bounded on the east by a deep trough which is the Gulf of California, and drew some interesting analogies between the mountains of the northern part of Lower California with the Santa Ana Mountains near Los Angeles.

Mr. Beal divided up the territory in general into three divisions, a northern part consisting of mountains rising to an elevation of 10,000 feet, a central area consisting of some mountains and a desert region, and a southern part which culminates in a low isthmus with many granite ridges. "Granites occupy nearly one-half of the area of Baja California", he said.

Schlumberger Announces Personnel Changes

On June 1, 1945 J. L. Mathieu, former General Sales Manager for Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation, was obliged to relinquish his duties in order to devote his full time to exploitation and rehabilitation of the Schlumberger company operating abroad.

The duties relinquished by Mathieu will be assumed by E. F. Stratton who, for ten years, has managed the Illinois division of the Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation. Stratton will make his headquarters in Houston.

C. A. Doh, former district engineer in Mt. Vernon will replace him as manager of Illinois operations with the help of H. A. Nystrom, assistant manager.

NOW AVAILABLE—

Map of Newport—Costa Mesa—Covers well locations in area from East Huntington Beach to Newport Ave., West Costa Mesa. John J. O'Keeffe. Phone Thornwall 5200 7/5

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Field Development

PREPARED BY CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles Basin

Seal Beach Wells In

Continental Oil Co. Bixby No. 49 bottomed at 8486 ft. and completed on gas-lift flowing 390 b/d 29.1 gravity clean oil and 280,000 cu. ft. of formation gas.

Hellman Estate finished No. 9 at 8195 ft. flowing 1708 b/d clean 30.4 gravity oil and 970,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 42/64 in. bean. Each operator is preparing new starts on adjacent locations.

Shell Oil Co., Inc. effected water shut off on 7 in. cemented at 8600 ft. in Bryant No. 3-1 and is cleaning out to bottom at 8923 ft. while the company's Bryant No. 9 is drilling at 1697 ft.

Standard Oil Co. San Gabriel-Alamitos No. 1 bottomed at 9438 ft., logged and plugged to 9363 ft. and is currently cleaning out.

Huntington Beach Try Cores Oil Sand

Crawford & Hiles Slater No. 1, at the North flank of the Huntington Beach field, is coring at 4378 ft. Recovery below 4303 ft. has been fair looking oil sand interbedded with shale and shells.

West Coyote Well Finished

Typical of field performance, Standard Oil Co. West Coyote No. 145 finished at 6033 ft. yielding 398 b/d clean 31.5 gravity oil through a 16/64 in. bean. The company has three strings working here.

Whittier Area Well Resuming

Atlas Productions, Inc. has taken over the old 4975 ft. Mayo Oil Co. Grey No. 1 on sec. 17-2s-11w at Whittier and is under way with a redrill program.

This company also staked location for Irvine No. 1 at 19th and Irvine Streets on sec. 23-6s-10w at Costa Mesa in Orange county.

Deep Long Beach Well To Test

Shell Oil Co., Inc. Alamitos No. 48A, at the easterly eld flank, drilled to 12,616 ft. and is conditioning hole for a formation test. Little geological information has been released on this well. The company's other deep test of the field, Stakemiller-Rose No. 1, is drilling ahead at 11,204 ft.

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Athens	Gen. Expl. Co. of Calif., Johnson	1	11, 3-14	9313	Testing
Aliso Canyon	Seaboard Oil Co., Evans	1	23, 3-16		Rigging up
	Standard Oil Co., Ward	3-1	27, 3-16	10363	Reaming
	Standard Oil Co., Wigdal	1	19, 3-16		Location
	Wilshire Oil Co., Marquis	1	35, 3-16		Location
Bandini	Richfield Oil Corp., U. P. Unit	1	9, 2-12		Location
	Willis, C. G., Pansini	1	23, 2-12	4622	Drilling
Del Valle	Herley-Kelley, Orduno	2	18, 4-17		Location
	The Texas Co., Kern-West	42-13	13, 4-18		Location
	The Texas Co., Kern	32-18	18, 4-17		Location
	The Texas Co., Kern	41-18	18, 4-17	3115	Coring
Gardena	Ohio Oil Co., Gardena Comm.	1	25, 3-14	7417	Drilling
La Habra	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	15	30, 2-10	3595	Pumping
	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	16	30, 2-10	640	Drilling
Las Llajas	Standard Oil Co., Brady Est.	2-1A		4241	Drilling
L. A. City	Seaboard Oil Co., L. A. Brick	1	21, 1-13	1450	Drilling
Newhall	British-Am. & The Texas Co., NLF	2	21, 4-17	5317	Drilling
	C.C.M.O. Co., Sanborn	1	6, 3-16	7327	Cleaning out
	Signal Oil & Gas Co., Needham	1	14, 3-16	2923	Drilling
Oak Canyon	Western Gulf Oil Co., Stevens	B-1	5, 4-17	7052	Drilling
Pico Canyon	Standard Oil Co., C. O.	42	1, 3-17	8258	Redrilling
So. Covina	The Texas Co., So. Covina Comm.	5-1	18, 1-9		Grade
Turnbull Canyon	Continental Oil Co., Buehler	1	14, 2-11	1161	Drilling
W. Coyote	Barnsdall Oil Co., S. H. R.	3	21, 3-10		Location
	Standard Oil Co., Lewis	1	11, 3-11	8625	Drilling
Whittier	Atlas Prod., Inc., Grey	1	17, 2-11	4975	Prep. to redrill
	Imperial County				
Brawley	Amerada Pet. Corp., Veysey	1	9, 13-13	8350	Drilling
	Amerada Pet. Corp., Timken	1	28, 16-14	3120	Drilling
Holtville	The Texas Co., Grupe-Engebretsen	1	8, 16-16	10621	Drilling
	Orange County				
Buena Park	Gen. Pet. Corp., Librown	1	21, 3-11	9113	Drilling
Costa Mesa	Atlas Prod., Inc., Irvine	1	23, 6-10		Location
	Barnhart-Morrow Deeble	2	18, 6-10	712	Drilling
	Beverly Oil Co., McCain	2	17, 6-10	506	Drilling
	Darling, O. F., Darling	1	23, 6-10	2060	Knife perf.
	Delaney Pet. Corp., Karales	2	19, 6-10	2124	Completed
	Delaney Pet. Corp., Karales	4	19, 6-10	300	Drilling
	Elliott, D. W., Well	1	19, 6-10		Location
	Macoil Co., Townsend	3	21, 6-10	6872	Drilling
	Menvig, Emil L., Well	1	21, 6-10	1792	Pumping
	National Iron Works, Deeble	1	18, 6-10	2750	Abandoned
Huntington Bch	Atha Expl. Co., Newland	12-3	12, 6-11	4960	Shut in
Kraemer	Mid. Cal. Pet. Co., Mid. Pet.	K-1	24, 3-9	2512	Fishing d.p.
	Richfield O. Corp., Mohawk-Kraemer	1	36, 3-9	2366	Drilling
	San Bernardino County				
Chino Hills	Chino Hills Oil Co., Kraemer	3	33, 3-28	387	Drilling

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Bandini Area Try Drilling

C. G. Willis Pansini No. 1, sec. 23-2s-12w, is drilling ahead at 4675 ft. No showings have been reported to date. In the same general area Richfield Oil Corp. is preparing to drill U. P. Unit No. 1 at a point 250 ft. N and 1800 ft. E of the SW corner of sec. 9-2s-12w.

Costa Mesa Wells Work

Barnhart-Morrow Cons. Deeble No. 2, sec. 18-6s-10w cored the top of the oil sand at 2180 ft. some 60 ft. lower than in Deeble No. 1. 8⅝ in. casing froze and was cemented at 2100 ft. A combination liner will be run to bottom at 2220 ft. The No. 1 well is currently making 85 b/d 18.5 gravity 0.5% cut.

Delaney, Root & McNulty Karales No. 4 is drilling at 1300 ft. while No. 2 was finished at 2124 ft. pumping 150 b/d clean 19.0 gravity oil.

Beverly Oil Co. McCain No. 2 is drilling ahead at 1750 ft.

Turnbull Canyon Well Drilling

Continental Oil Co. Buehler No. 1, sec. 14-2s-11w in the Turnbull Canyon area, is underway and last reported drilling hard shale at 1598 ft.

L. A. City Try Abandoned

Seaboard Oil Co. Corehole No. 5, near Avenue 26 and Lacy Street in Los Angeles drilled into slate at 2650 ft., bottomed at 2732 ft. and abandoned. The Miocene objective contained no oil sands. The company's L. A. Brick No. 1, sec. 21-1s-13w in the City, is standing with 11¾ in. casing cemented at 1499 ft.

Rosecrans Well Quits

Atlantic Oil Co. removed equipment from Wilcox No. 1 at the easterly field flank after redrill operations proved the objective sands gray. The well was 70 ft. lower than R. C. Smith's recently effected production to the North.

Brawley Well Now Suspended

Amerada Pet. Corp. Veysey No. 1 suspended operations at 8350 ft. and is moving the heavy drilling equipment to Timken No. 1 on sec. 28-16s-14e near El Centro to continue drilling from present depth of 3120 ft.

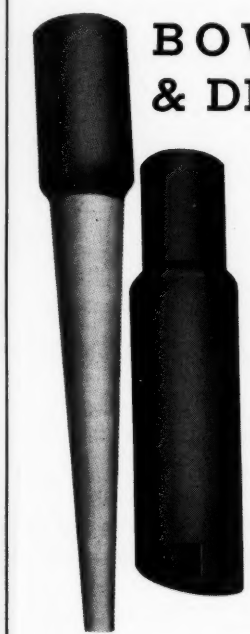
In the Holtville area The Texas Co. Grupe-Engebretson No. 1, sec. 8-16s-16e, drilled to 10,762 ft., stuck drill pipe at 10,718 ft. and is spotting oil to loosen.

South Belridge Being Developed

Belridge Oil Co. continues development of its shallow production in the South Belridge field. The company is currently completing three new wells.

Devils Den Try Drilling

C.C.M.O. Co. Bates No. 2, deep try on sec. 20-25s-19e in the Devil's Den area, is yet drilling hard brown shale with depth last recorded at 8571 ft.



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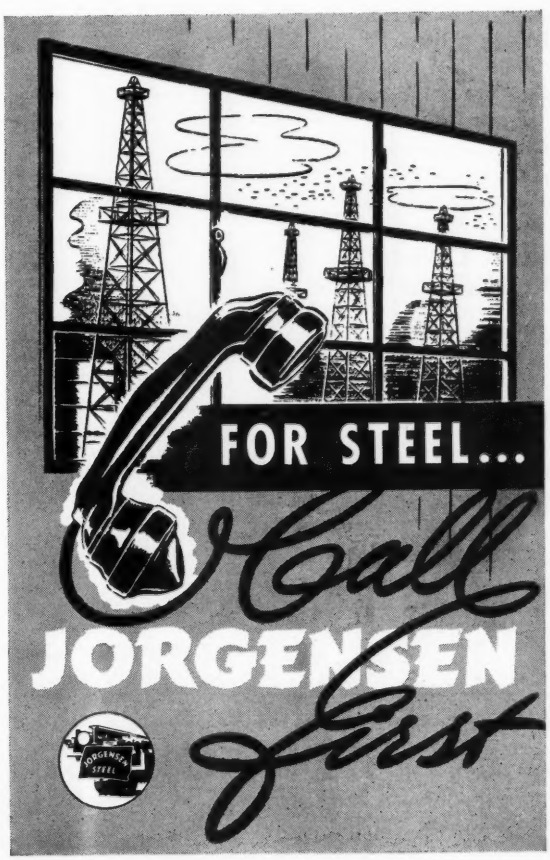

Coastal and Northern District

Elwood Try Abandoned

Union Oil Co. Storke No. 1, sec. 24-4n-29w near Elwood in Santa Barbara county, abandoned at a barren 5822 ft.

Dixon Area To Be Drilled

Amerada Pet. Corp. has staked a location for Winship No. 1 in the Dixon area of Solano county. The driller, which seeks extension of known gas production, is located 660 ft. N and 660 ft. W of the SE corner of sec. 23-7n-2e.

Snowball Area Try Drills Ahead

M. T. Grubb, operator Snowball No. 1, sec 19-4n-24w on Snowball Anticline north of the Ventura Avenue field, is drilling hard silty shale at 3472 ft. Some gas showings have been noted on the ditch.

Cuyama Ranch Driller Quits

Halvern L. Norris Cuyama Rancho No. 1, sec. 25-11n-28w on the Cuyama Ranch in San Luis Obispo county, suspended operations after reaching 1780 ft. without having reported showings.

Glenn County Well Drilling

Richfield Oil Corp. Capital Co. No. 1 is drilling at 2664 ft. on sec. 16-21n-1e in the Chico area of Glenn county. The driller seeks gas production.

San Joaquin Co. Well Making Hole

Shell Oil Co., Inc., Wright No. 1 has spudded and is making hole below 600 ft. The wildcat is located on sec. 32-2s-6e in the Banta area of San Joaquin county.

Yolo County Driller Quitting

The Texas Co. is abandoning Dunnigan No. 14-1 in the Dunnigan Hills area of Yolo county. Located on sec. 12-10n-1w, the well bottomed at an unfruitful 4715 ft.

Paso Robles Try Plugging

Norris Stamping and Mfg. Co. Dresser No. 1, sec. 9-27s-13e near the town of Paso Robles in San Luis Obispo county, is plugging to test the Santa Margarita interval 2100-2150 ft. The well flowed water at a 300 b/d rate from the chert zone in the interval 2250-2932 ft.

Santa Maria Outpost Staked

General Pet. Corp. is preparing to drill Le Roy No. 1 as a semi-wildcat test on the north flank of the Santa Maria Valley field. The site is 330 ft. N and 330 ft. W of the SE corner of the Le Roy property on projected sec. 16-10n-34w. Other new activity projected for the field is Government Refining Co. of Okla. Dal Porto No. 4 which is to be drilled near the N¼ corner of sec. 27-10n-34w.

Union Oil Co. completed Wheat No. 1, sec. 22-10n-34w, at 5152 ft. pumping a 455 b/d rate.

Buellton Try Goes On Hook

Richfield Oil Corp, Skytt No. 1, sec. 4-6n-32w near Buellton in Santa Barbara county, was abandoned at a total depth of 6001 ft. No showings were reported in this test well.

Rincon Deep Test Making Hole

C.C.M.O. Co. Hobson No. C-11, deep test of the Rincon field, is drilling ahead in brown shale at 10,945 ft. and is now the deepest hole drilled in the field.

Lafayette Area Try Abandoning

Shell Oil Co., Inc. is abandoning its East Bay No. 1 on sec. 13-1n-3w in the Lafayette area of Contra Costa county. No showings of import were encountered to total depth of 8498 ft.

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Santa Barbara County					
Buellton	Richfield Oil Corp, Skytt	1	4, 6-32	6001	Abandoned
Cat Canyon	Palos Verdes Estates, P. C.	1	27, 9-33	4440	Drilling
Elwood	Union Oil Co., Storke	1	24, 4-29	4903	Drilling
Gaviota	Standard Oil Co., Hollister	1	35, 5-33		Rig
Los Alamos	So. Calif. Pet. Corp. & J. I. Anderson, Archambeault	3	16, 7-32	1816	Abandoned
	Bel-Air Oil Co., Price	2	17, 8-32		Rigging up
	Whittier Assoc., Rufus-Buell	1	16, 7-32		Rigging up
Los Olivos	Hub Oil Co., La Laguna	1	7, 7-30	5852	Idle
Ventura County					
Camarillo	Barth, D. A., Well	1	32, 2-20	520	Idle
Fillmore	Firestone Oil Co., O'Leary	1	29, 4-20	385	Prep. to deep.
	Standard Oil Co., Elkins	1	6, 3-19	9646	Drilling
Long Canyon	Shell Oil Co., McBean	1	33, 3-20	2007	Drilling
Ojai	Delaney Pet. Corp., Victory	1	8, 4-21	3551	Idle
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., Hilltop	2	7, 4-21	3290	Reaming
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., M & L	1	7, 4-21	1245	Idle
Owensmouth	T.W.A.O. Co., Triunfo	1	12, 1-8	3240	Abandoned
Oxnard	Lloyd Corp., Ltd., Todd	A-1	6, 1-22	4211	Idle
Red Mt.	Continental Oil Co., Casitas	2	7, 3-23		Rig
Santa Paula	Standard Oil Co., Santa Paula	1	10, 4-20	3032	Drilling
Snowball Anticline	Grubb, M. T., Opr., Snowball	1	19, 4-24	3472	Drilling
South Mt.	Los Nietos Co., C & H	1	22, 3-21	4104	Drilling
Squaw Flats	Assoc. Pipe & Eng Co., Bucksnort	1	5, 5-19	300	Repair roads
Timber Canyon	Hickey Noble J., Temple	1	22, 4-21	775	Idle
San Luis Obispo County					
Paso Robles	Norris Stamping & Mfg. Co., Dresser	1	4, 27-13	2932	Testing

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	County	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Contra Costa	Ardly Pet. Co., Almond	1	3, 2n-2w	100	Idle
	Shell Oil Co., East Bay	1	13, 1n-3w	8408	Coring
Glenn Co.	Richfield Oil Corp., Capital	1	16, 21n-1e	2664	Drilling
San Benito	Panoche Pet. Co., Panoche	2	24, 16s-10e	160	Idle
San Joaquin	Shell Oil Co., Wright	1	32, 2s-6e	578	Drilling
Solano	Amerada Pet. Corp., Church	2	6, 4n-3e	4976	Completed
	Standard Oil Co., Teal Comm.	1	27, 4n-2w	3196	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Montezuma Comm.	1	20, 4n-2e	4556	Drilling
Yolo	The Texas Co., Dunnigan	14-1	12, 10n-1w	4715	Coring

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Long Canyon Well Fishing

Shell Oil Co., Inc. McBean No. 1, sec. 33-3n-20w in Long Canyon in Ventura county, is fishing drill pipe after reaching 2007 ft. Surface casing was cemented at 596 ft.

Ojai Well To Run Pipe

Volunteer Pet. Corp. Hilltop No. 2, sec. 7-4n-21w is reaming to run 7 in. casing after bottoming at 3290 ft. and running electric log. The company's M & L No. 1 in the same section is idle at 245 ft.

Capitan Field Test Yields Oil

. General Pet. Corp. Erburu No. 24, sec. 32-5n-30w, is drilling ahead at 3228 ft. and will run a formation test at 3315 ft. A test of the interval 3000-3060 ft., open 57 min., noted a net rise of 1525 ft. of 41 gravity clean oil with no water.

Gato Ridge Well Pumps

Barnsdall Oil Co. Tognazzini No. 14, sec. 9-8n-32w in the Gato Ridge field, completed on the pump at 3655 ft. making 426 b/d clean 15.1 gravity oil. The company is drilling No. 15 at 963 ft. on a nearby location.

Los Olivos Well Idle

Hub Oil Co. La Laguna No. 1, sec. 7-7n-30w in the Los Olivos area of Santa Barbara county, drilled to 5852 ft. in cherty shale and is temporarily idle.

Round Mt. Producer In

General Pet. Corp. Diana No. 1, sec. 15-28s-28e, completed at 2759 ft. pumping 315 b/d 13.3 gravity oil for its best completion in this new producing area. The company's Bishop No. 3, on the adjacent section 14, is currently pumping 210 b/d 13.5 gravity oil with a 2.6% cut.

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Lost Hills Try Yet Drilling

Standard Oil Co. Cohn No. 58-4, sec. 4-27s-21e in the Lost Hills area of Kern county, is yet drilling in Kreyenhagen shale. Last reported depth is 10,285 ft. The deep test seeks an oil accumulation in the Eocene.

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San Joaquin Valley

Premier-Poso Well Drilling

Golden Bear Oil Co. E.M.S. No. 1-32, on sec. 32-27s-27e in the Premier-Poso area of Kern county is drilling ahead at 4310 ft. Drilled as a projected test of the Vedder zone the well logged shallower oil sands in the intervals 2310-45, 2570-85 and 2660-77 ft.

Caving Hole Impedes Drill

Standard Oil Co. Giffen No. 74-18, sec. 18-16s-16e in the San Joaquin area of Fresno county, is troubled with a caving hole after reaching 9188 ft. in shale. Only 11¾ in. surface casing at 619 ft. is in the hole. The operator is reaming to run protective pipe.

Mountain View Deep Test Abandoned

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. Lamont K & M No. 27, sec. 5-31s-29e in the Mt. View area, cored to a barren 10,007 ft. in hard shale and abandoned.

Paloma Wells Making Tests

Activity in the Paloma area remains consistent with much additional drilling currently contemplated. On sec. 35-31s-26e Superior Oil Co. Anderson No. 38-35 flowed 330 b/d clean 33.5 gravity oil through a 6/64 in. bean on test of the 10,940-11,040 ft. interval and was killed for gun perforation and trial of the 11,180-225 and 11,240-255 ft. sections. The company's Houchin No. 74-34 swabbed oil and a little gas from the 11,200-295 ft. zone and is now gun shooting from 11,325 to 11,400 ft. for additional tests. Houchin No. 27-27, semi-wildcat on sec. 27-31s-26e, has spudded and was last reported drilling below 500 ft.

Western Gulf Oil Co. L. A. Club No. 67-6, sec. 6-32s-27e, swabbed water with a trace of oil in the gun perforated interval 12,480-510 ft. The project is now gun perforating the upper stages of the Paloma sand after squeezing off the lower holes.

Pacific Western Oil Corp. Noll Fee No. 87, sec. 29-31s-26e is coring

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
	Fresno County				
Cantua	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., S. P.	82-15	15, 17-15	10073	Fishing
Coalinga	Oceanic Oil Co., Maxfield	1	32, 20-15		Location
San Joaquin	Standard Oil Co., Griffen	74-18	18, 16-16	9188	Reaming
	Kern County				
Ant Hill	Amerada Pet. Corp., S. P.	58-23	23, 29-29	1458	Drilling
Arvin	Richfield Oil Corp., Di Giorgio	3-1	3, 31-29		Rig
Bacon Hills	Bandini Pet. Co., Bacon	1	27, 28-20	10502	Drilling
Buena Vista	Richfield Oil Corp., B. V. A.	72-25	25, 31-25		Grade
Coles Levee	Union Oil Co., Kernco	34-12	12, 31-25		Rigging up
Cymric	Union Oil Co., Anderson	45-26	26, 29-21		Location
Devils Den	C.C.M.O. Co., Bates	2	20, 25-19	8479	Drilling
	Hillview Oil Co., Alferitz	3	14, 25-18	1786	Coring
	McAllister, Wm. G., McCalden	1	26, 25-18	565	Drilling
Dominion	Maurer & Bishop, Jean	1	15, 26-28	150	Drilling
Edison	Richfield Oil Corp., Cauley 2	16-16	16, 30-29		Location
	Richfield Oil Corp., Lawson-Bennett	1	26, 30-29	3033	Coring
	Rothschild Oil Co., Porter	2	17, 30-29		Rigging up
Fairfax	Richfield Oil Corp., Smith	88-1	1, 30-28		Location
Fruitvale	Gen. Pet. Corp., Calloway	66-17	17, 29-27		Rig
	Nat. Iron Works, Galtes	1	14, 29-27	3063	Idle
Gosford	Richfield Oil Corp., Stine-Canal	B-1	21, 30-27	6677	Coring
	T.W.A.O. Co., KCL	22-23	23, 30-26		Grade
Kern Bluff	Floray Pet. Co., Well	1	24, 29-28		Rig
Kern Front	Rothschild Oil Co., Movious	1	10, 28-27	2550	Coring
Lerdo	Richfield Oil Corp., Lerdo	2	33, 28-27		Location
Lindsey Hills	Standard Oil Co., Notz	2	18, 28-22		Location
Lost Hills	Harp & Brown, Chandler	1	35, 25-20	1110	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Cahn	58	4, 27-21	10203	Coring
Mojave	Thos. M. Blake, Cinco	1	22, 31-27	1718	Idle
	J. S. & L. Oil Co., Childs-Well	1	9, 32-38	1885	Drilling
	Park, T. L., Dove	1	25, 31-37	40	Idle
Mt. Poso	Mitchell, Glen H., S. P.	1	33, 26-28	1265	Drilling
	U. S. Drilling Co., Ball	1	2, 27-28	200	Drilling
Mt. View	Continental Oil Co., Porter	1	28, 30-29		Rigging up
	J. Paul Getty, Derby	23	33, 30-29	530	Drilling
	Hancock Oil Co., Muller	D-1	12, 30-28		Rig
	Rocket Pet. Corp., Comm.	1	29, 30-29		Rig
	T.W.A.O. Co., Lamont K & M	27	5, 31-29	10007	Abandoned
Midway-Sunset	Richfield Oil Corp., Fairfield Fee	D-1	1, 31-22	2890	Coring
	Richfield O. Corp., Smith & Crawford	1	3, 31-22	1785	Drilling
North Belridge	Tide Water Assoc. Co., Well	2	17, 27-20	1310	Drilling
Paloma	Superior Oil Co., Houchin	27-27	27, 31-26		Rig
	Western Gulf Oil Co., L.A. Club	67-6	6, 32-27	12792	Testing
Premier-Poso	Golden Bear Oil Co., E.M.S.	1-32	32, 27-27	4310	Drilling
	Independent Expl. Co., Conoco	104	33, 27-27	1936	Drilling
	Independent Expl. Co., Poso Creek	106	33, 27-27	2649	Abandoned
Pyramid Hills	Pac. O & G Dev. Corp., C.C.M.O.	114	20, 24-18	735	Drilling
Race Track Hill	British-American Portals	21-3	3, 30-29	4788	Completed
	British-American Portals	31-3	3, 30-29		Location
	British-American Portals	44-3	3, 30-29	605	Drilling
	British American Portals	87-33	33, 29-29		Location
	Kern Oil Co., Ltd., Well	17-34	34, 29-29	4680	Coring
Round Mt.	Bender Drlg. Co., Vedder	14B-1	14, 28-28	2626	Pumping
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Diana	1	15, 28-28	2759	Rig pump
	Miller, York & Claire, Koford	1	24, 28-28	1050	Drilling
	Trico Oil and Gas Co., Olcese	3	17, 28-29	950	Repair equip.
Saco	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	64-1	1, 29-26	4851	Testing
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	68-1	1, 29-26		Rig
Salt Creek	Independent Expl. Co., Salt Creek	65-A	17, 29-21		Foundation
San Emidio	Richfield Oil Corp., San Emidio	A-1	8, 11-21	6308	Drilling
Santiago	Western Gulf Oil Co., Woodward	1	23, 11-23	2729	Bailing
Shark Tooth	United Oil Co., S. P.	1	35, 28-28	3141	Idle
So. Dome	Los Nietos Prod. & Ref. Co., S. D.	41	13, 25-19	2058	Drilling
Stockdale	Western Gulf Oil Co., KCLA	2	33, 29-27	1500	Drilling
Tejon	Richfield Oil Corp., Tejon	A-15-31	31, 12-18		Location
	Tejon Oil Co., Tejon	1A	19, 11-19	10290	Idle
Union Ave.	Hancock Oil Co., Roberts	3	6, 30-28	5154	Coring
Weed Patch	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernsummer	8-27	27, 30-28	7797	Redrilling
Wheeler Ridge	Richfield Oil Corp., Wildflower	1	12, 10-20	3872	Coring
	Kings County				
Pyramid Hills	Pyramid Prod. Co., Spreckles	1	16, 24-18	4214	Idle
	Madera County				
Gill Ranch	The Texas Co., Gill	655-17	17, 13-16		Location
	San Luis Obispo County				
Cholame	K & M Drilling Co., Kosanke	1	17, 25-16	710	Idle
	Taylor & Rankin, Caral	1	6, 25-16	590	No report
Cuyama Co.	Norris, Halvern L., Cuyama	1	25, 11-28	1780	Idle
Midway	Richfield Oil Corp., Temblor Hills	1-1	36, 31-21	8712	Coring
Shandon	Tutin & Twisselmann, White	1	5, 26-15	3496	Idle
Temblor Hills	Richfield Oil Corp., & Sun Oil Co., Gonyer Unit	1	36, 12-25	4689	Drilling
	Tulare County				
Pixley	Shell Oil Co., Parsons	36-1	1, 23-25	5485	Abandoned
Tipton	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Hoffman	24	33, 21-25		Rigging up

at 10,824 ft. Top of the Paloma oil sand was placed at 10,556 ft. with the best sands cored in the interval 10,580 to 10,636 ft.

Buena Vista Well Flowing

Union Oil Co. McLeod No. 365, sec. 34-31s-23e, completed in a 21 ft. section at 4260 ft. flowing 968 b/d 29.4 gravity oil and 341,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 1½ in. bean under 275/800 lb. pressure.

Mt. Poso "Cat" Spuds

Glenn H. Mitchell S.P. No. 1, sec. 33-26s-28e, is drilling at 1265 ft. and will core from 1500 ft. A fault zone was drilled at approximately 1050 ft.

In the nearby Dominion area on sec. 15-26s-28e J. H. Maurer and A. C. Bishop Jean No. 1 is under way and making hole below 100 ft.

Ant Hill Well Testing

Standard Oil Co. well No. 81-21, in the NE corner of sec. 21-29s-29e at the southwest field flank, is testing after bottoming in oil sand at 2541 ft. An earlier test of the olcese zone interval 2351-2461 ft. recovered mud and oil.

Race Track Hill Field Well Flowing

British American Oil Prod. Co. Portals No. 21-3, sec. 3-30s-29e, is flowing 360 b/d 40.8 gravity oil cutting 6.8% emulsion and 380,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 26/64 in. bean under 340/800 lb. pressure. The company spudded No. 44-3 and staked location for Nosfl 31-3 and 87-33.

Kern Oil Co., Ltd. No. 17-34, sec. 34-29s-29e, cored to 4680 ft. in oil sand where a test of the interval 4652-80 ft., open 1 hour, noted a fair blow and recovered 1800 ft. of clean oil. The well will core ahead to 4710 and again test.

Kern River Field Working

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. continues development of its shallow holdings in the Kern River field. The company is keeping one string continuously at work with results averaging 40 bbls. daily 13.5 gravity oil from the 1000 ft. level.

On section 36-28s-27e A. L. Scott is rigging up to drill Kern-Union No. 6.

Lanare Area "Cat" Planned

Amerada Pet. Corp. is preparing to drill No. 21-23 as an outpost test of the Lanare field area in Fresno county. The try will be located 330 ft. S and 990 ft. E of the NW corner of sec. 23-17s-18e.

Rio Vista Gassers In

Amerada Pet. Corp. Church No. 2, on sec. 6-4n-3e a little more than a mile north of the Rio Vista gas field, completed at 4796 ft. flowing 15,049,000 cu. ft. of gas through a ⅝ in. bean. The company's Kuhn Comm. No. 3, sec. 8-3n-3e completed flowing 16,063,000 cu. ft. through a similar orifice. The company is preparing to drill W & R Comm. No. 2 on projected sec. 32-4n-3e.

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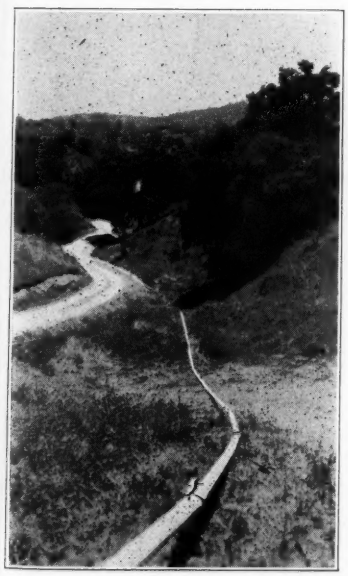

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(Continued from Page 3)

"wholly fanciful and without the slightest foundation in fact or law."

"The act admitting California to the Union contained no hint of any mineral reservation," Clary told CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD, "but on the contrary admitted California on an equal footing with the Original States **in all respects whatever.** In the absence of a specific reservation the right to take the minerals necessarily passed with the oil itself. The courts have always so held and, as late as 1937, the Interior Department issued a decision squarely holding that title to submerged lands and minerals did pass to California on its admission to the Union."

Since the acceptance of Biddle's resignation by President Truman aroused a lively interest among Washington news writers and columnists, the suit against Pacific Western Oil Corp. received considerable attention from the press. Inevitably, the name of Ed Pauley cropped up, as the columnists groped—not always successfully—for an explanation of Biddle's action.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes told his press conference that any action on the "one, or more" drilling applications in the Seal Beach-Long Beach area—which he was prepared to grant, early this spring—probably would "await the outcome" of the Los Angeles suit. Ickes took a neutral position on the entire tidelands matter, stating that "if Congress does not want any assertion of title by the courts it should pass an act," but calling the Justice Department suit a "perfectly proper, orderly procedure."

The court action will not necessarily affect the tidelands drilling program, in Ickes' opinion. However, oil men fear that a "gold rush" of applications will occur while the matter is in litigation, with many would-be operators filing with the Department of Interior. Individuals and companies already producing from California's tidelands probably will not apply for Government leases, it is believed, as this would be an admission against their present interests.

Among the myriad problems raised by the impulsive action of Mr. Biddle, is the question of back royalties. While Biddle indicated back royalties did not figure in the Los Angeles suit, Ickes hinted that later occupants of the Attorney Generalship could take a different position, if they so chose. The Interior Secretary has "always operated on the theory I could not bind my successor," he told his press conference.

Biddle's statement that the suit makes no claim to an accounting for the past extraction of oil was termed "misleading" by Clary.

"Any lawyer knows that the question of past accounting is not a matter within Mr. Biddle's discretion but is one of law," the Los Angeles attorney declared. "What Mr. Biddle claims or does not claim cannot affect the rights of the United States or the duties of its officers if the law requires them to act in the matter of an accounting."

Regarding chances for the legislation now pending in Congress, advocates of the drive to put through a law that would quiet title in the tidelands forever and force the United States to relinquish all claims to the tidelands, believe that Biddle's action was the one thing needed to strengthen their case.

Now that the Justice Department has moved against California it is "more important than ever" to push the legislation through, Rep. John H. Tolan (D., of Oakland) told CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD. Toland, who was active in the fight to save the tidelands from Federal seizure five years ago, said that passage of a quitclaim resolution would, in his estimation, void any court action that might be under way.

In this respect, Congressional experts believe the fact the tidelands question is being taken into court in no way can interfere with the hearings which have been set for June 18, by Chairman Hatton Sumners (D., of Tex.) of the House Judiciary Committee, or with eventual House and Senate action on the quitclaim legislation.

In some cases, where litigation already has been started and the Congress introduces legislation designed to affect the matter under consideration by the court, Congressional action has been suspended pending the outcome of the court action, it was explained. But in the case of the tidelands—where resolutions were introduced before the Justice Department brought suit—the situation is reversed and Congress should feel free to act.

The House hearings probably will be short and to the point—requiring only a few days. Proponents of the legislation expect to present a pretty shatter-proof case, but they are wisely keeping their ace cards up their sleeves. . . . It is doubtful that the Department of Justice and other Government outfits which may appear on the other side of the counsel table have any real knowledge of the extreme care with which the "States' rights" group has prepared its presentation.

The importance of the Los Angeles suit, and of the forthcoming test in Congress, needs no explanation in California, where the discovery of offshore oil proved a real bonanza to the oil industry and also to the State which collects very sizable royalties from tidelands leases. The Gulf Coast states also are thoroughly aware that—should the U. S. be successful in its "test suit" against the Pacific Western Oil Corp., or should Congress fail to pass the legislatoin now before it—title to their offshore reserves, both proven and unproven, would be jeopardized.

These will be the states most active in the fight to protect title to the tidelands. There has been, however, a general awakening on the part of coastal states with large harbor developments, but no oil; of inland states who fear the effect of a successful Government suit against the lands underlying their navigable streams and lakes, and of individuals in Congress and in high State offices who resent the increasing interest shown by the Federal Government in properties formerly considered reserved to the respective states.

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CALIFORNIA OIL NEWS COVERAGE

SECOND ISSUE
JUNE, 1945
VOL. 38 • NO. 12
WHOLE NO. 1682

PETROLEUM PUBLISHERS, INC.
MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
W. C. MONROE—President and Editor

117 WEST 9TH STREET
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
KINZIE MILLER—Vice President

California Oil World is published twice a month at 117 West 9th St., Los Angeles 15, California. Entered as Second-Class Matter, April 29th, 1944, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price $1 per year in U. S. and possessions, $2 in foreign countries including Canada. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

June 29th, 1945
Telephone Number TUcker 2571

Carrington King

The first really concentrated action to end for all time the efforts of the Federal Government to annex the country's tidelands, harbor construction and submerged oil deposits of incalculable value, started in Washington June 18 at hearings conducted jointly by a House and Senate Committee.

Forty-six of the 48 States registered their approval in a brief holding that all lands beneath tidewater and navigable water are the absolute property of the respective states in which such lands are situated and that this has been a "uniformly established rule of constitutional law" since the creation of the Federal Government.

Witness after witness — mostly State Attorneys General or Assistant Attorneys General, port authorities, State land commissioners and city counsels—appeared before Rep. Hatton Sumners (D., Tex.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to enumerate the harbor improvements, shorefront construction and offshore oil investments whose title is clouded by the recent Department of Justice suit against the Pacific Western Oil Corp. of Los Angeles, testing the rights of the U. S. to tidelands properties.

Leading the parade of witnesses, California's Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny presented the Attorneys Generals' brief, which he described as "a landmark in legislative history".

"Never before have the Attorneys General of 46 states joined in full cooperation and agreement on an important proposition of law and upon the necessity for a particular piece of Congressional legislation," Kenny told the joint committee.

The first day's hearings were held under difficult circumstances, as Washington had reserved a good part of the day for the tremendous ovation given General "Ike" Eisenhower. Transportation to and from the Capitol was almost brought to a standstill by the 1,000,000 spectators who jammed the streets of Washington; members of Congress were uneasily wondering about getting to the floor of the House in time for the joint House and Senate reception of the returned hero and lawyers and witnesses likewise were hoping for a glimpse of Eisenhower between the morning and afternoon hearings.

As a consequence, a three-hour recess was called in the middle of the first day's session and committee attendance was termed by Chairman Sumners the smallest in his recollection.

Maybe this was one reason for the smooth manner in which the first day's hearings proceeded—with a steady flow of witnesses appearing in support of legislation which, if enacted, will blindfold forever the covetous glances the Federal Government recently has been casting at the tidelands, and accounts for an almost complete absence of controversial questions from members of Congress on the bench.

The attack by U. S. Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle on California's title to her submerged lands was called by Kenny "not only an attack on titles, but also an attack on the whole system under which administrative power is separated as between State and Federal authority".

Unless Congress acts to terminate the threat to State ownership "it (the Los Angeles suit) will disrupt this long settled separation of powers and throw the whole question of authority and administration of lands under tidewaters and navigable waters into a state of confusion which might last for many years", the California State official warned.

Kenny reviewed the change of policy on the part of the Department of the Interior which first became apparent in 1937, when the Federal agency took the attitude that the Government might grant oil leases in the tidelands area.

"This change of policy clouded titles to all submerged lands because it left open the possibility that the Interior Department would assert a Federal claim by granting leases," Kenny observed. "Some 200 applications are now pending undenied. Numerous times since 1937 the Secretary has stated publicly that he would grant these applications. On March 6, 1945, he said the granting of such applications would have to be a general policy."

Kenny's contention was that if the Federal Government could take the 144 acres involved in the Pacific Western suit it "follows inevitably"

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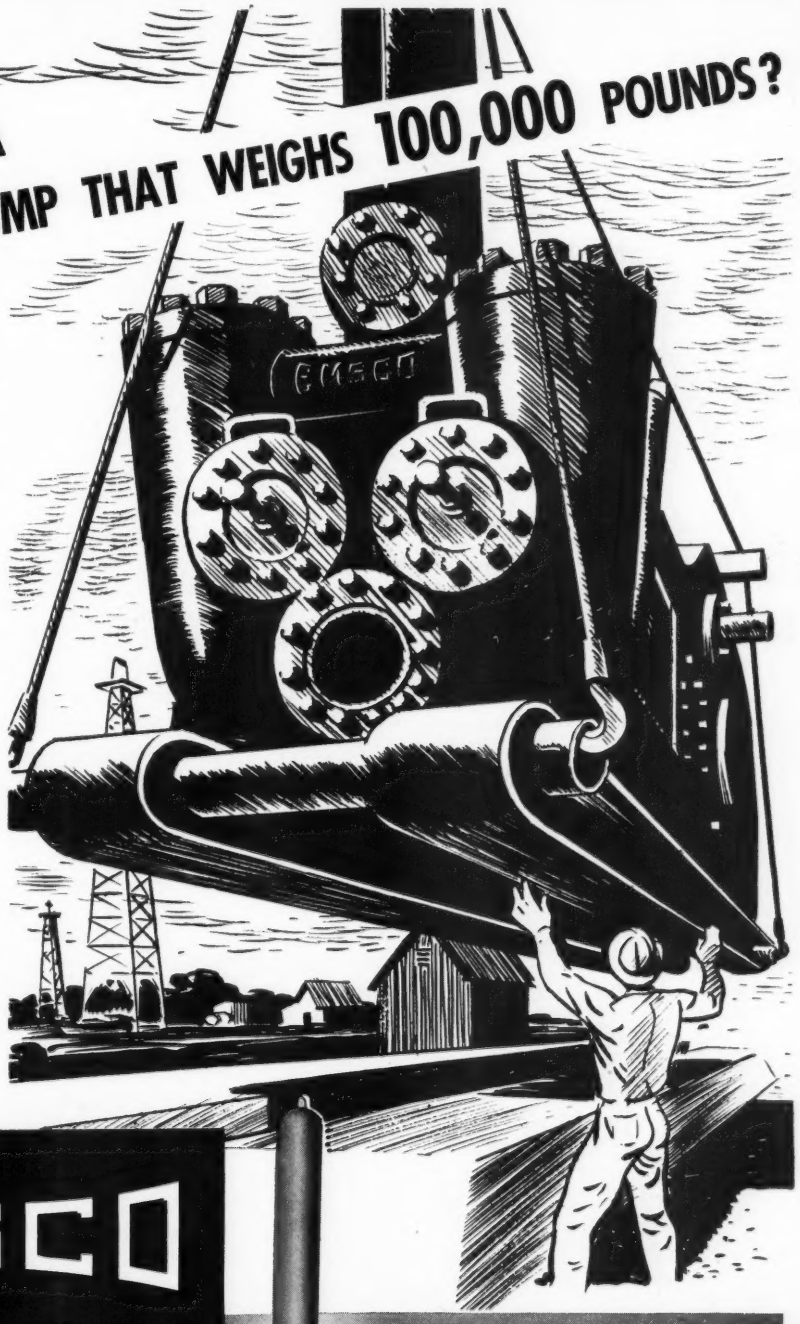

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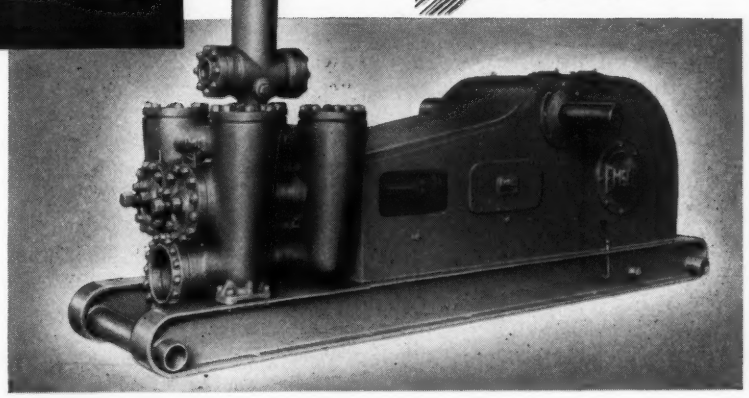

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that it would be their legal duty to take California's 1000-mile shoreline and the submerged lands "along the shore of every coastal state in the Union, from Maine to Washington, and also the beds of every navigable river and lake within the United States".

The California State official was followed by an impressive roster of witnesses from all parts of the country. Of major importance to those supporting the legislation was the testimony of Leander I. Shelley, counsel for the New York Port Authority and the Association of American Port Authorities, and Orrin G. Judd, Solicitor General of the City of New York. Concern of this great Atlantic Coast port over its huge investments and New York State interests fronting on two of the Great Lakes and following the Hudson River and other important navigable streams.

The New York testimony—like that of many another Eastern, inland, or non-oil-producing state—went far to knock down the contention of the resolution's opponents that the effort to protect States' rights in the tidelands matter was engineered entirely by California and other coastal states with large stakes in offshore oil operations.

Not that California didn't set the pace for the hearings with some of the ablest testimony delivered before the joint committee. Kenny's presentation—which cannot be reproduced in sufficient length to do it justice because of space restrictions—was borne out by statements by Arthur Eldridge, Los Angeles Harbor Commissioner, and Irving M. Smith, city attorney of Long Beach. Carlyle F. Lynton, executive officer of the State Lands Commission, also put in an appearance.

California's testimony and that of Texas probably provided the best case for the oil industry, but the overpowering support coming from states with no oil interests definitely removed the "stigma" of oil from what appears to be rapidly becoming a national issue. Also active in behalf of the tidelands petroleum producers were the "deep South" states located on the Gulf of Mexico, plus the relative newcomer to the oil business—the State of Maryland, which is fearful of the status of its recent 82,000-acre lease to a "large oil company".

Although the Attorneys General of the States of Washington and Arizona did not sign the brief presented to Congress, these states have "indicated agreement with the legal principle upon which the legislation is predicated", Atty. Gen. Kenny assured the joint committee. More than 20 states were personally represented at the three-days hearings.

A larger committee turnout was present on the second day of the proceedings, but little opposition was voiced by the legislators. Nearest approach to a clash between a member of the committee and a witness occurred when Atty. Gen. J. Tom Watson, of Florida, complained that he was "miffed and in the air" over certain clauses in the legislation which he claimed clouded instead of clarifying the situation. Watson advocated adoption of the Angell resolution—long since put aside by advocates of legislation to permanently quiet title to the tidelands as being only a declaration of Congress which could be changed by any future Congress.

The peppery Florida State executive brought a laugh from the spectators when he was challenged by Rep. Frank Fellows (R., Me.) who observed "I think you're all wet". "Maybe I am, but I should be allowed to expose my wetness," Watson snapped.

As state and municipal experts followed each other to the witness stand to present columns of figures on tidelands investments and bonded indebtedness allegedly jeopardized by the California suit, Chairman Sumners publicly requested the names of any opposition witnesses who might desire to be heard. Though observers from the Interior Department and other government officials among the spectators, no one came forward to request a hearing.

Because of the undependability of present airmail schedules, CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD's Washington report must be dispatched before conclusion of the hearings, but a wire bulletin will follow if the Government produces opposition witnesses on the last day of the hearings.

Letters read into the record by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, indicate that the Departments of Interior, Justice and State were aware of the imminence of the proceedings. . . . In the correspondence with McCarran, Atty. Gen. Biddle expressed the belief that the situation probably would be "clarified . . . to some extent" by the decision in the California suit; Ickes held to his attitude that the matter should be settled by the courts, and the State Department held that the matter was purely domestic and one that should be determined by Congress.

At this writing, the case for the quitclaim legislation is proceeding with almost suspicious smoothness. None of the usual heckling of witnesses has been indulged in by the committee. Except for a few suggestions for minor changes in the phraseology of the legislation, all witnesses have given 100% support to the resolution and have produced much edifying information on the extent of state, municipal and private investments threatened by the California suit. . . . The Justice Department action against the Los Angeles oil company, it might be added, apparently stimulated interest in the Government threat against the tidelands. Atty. Gen. Grover Sellers of Texas, for example, admitted his state was "a little slow to join these proceedings" until the California suit "immediately cast a cloud on the title" to all the tidelands.

Though Congressional committees are unpredictable at all times, the impression made by witnesses on the tidelands matter indicates that the legislation will be reported out by the joint committee—perhaps before Congress adjourns for the summer recess. It may even be that the committee will give its unanimous approval to the legislation.

This does not mean, however, that smooth sailing is ahead. The Senate (pardon us, Senators) maintains a delightful laissez faire attitude on a lot of matters the House considers roped and tied. Senate opposition has caused more than one measure, enthusiastically approved by the House, to die on the vine. A couple

(Continued on Page 40)

Preventive Inspection of Engine Cooling Systems

Proper cooling contributes more to continued engine operation and long life than is generally realized. During the summer months it is important to keep engine radiators and other parts of a cooling system in the best possible condition. This applies equally to passenger cars, trucks, stationary multicylinder pumping engines, and to spark plug drilling units.

It is a surprising fact that in even small engines, the amount of heat which must be dissipated through the cooling liquid and radiator is enough to heat a 6-room house on a zero day. The amount of water pumped at high speed in such an engine would fill a 50-gallon drum in 60 seconds.

Preventive Cooling System Maintenance Neglected

Preventing cooling system maintenance has never been up to the standard of service given to other parts of stationary or car and truck engines. It is important that a standard be set and constantly maintained, particularly during the summer months, to prevent conditions of neglect will result in gasoline wastage, lubricating difficulties, and excessive wear or damage of the engine from either overheating or overcooling.

The following discussion is based upon parts of a report by the Subcommittee on Cooling Systems of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Looking for Cooling Liquid Losses

The level of cooling liquid in the radiator is the focal point of preventive cooling-system maintenance, and is just as important as the oil level in the crankcase. Contrary to popular belief, evaporation of water accounts for only a small part of cooling liquid losses. Tests have proved that, on the average, at least half of all the cooling liquid loss from a system is due to leaky parts, and that most of the other half is **liquid** loss through the radiator overflow pipe from boiling, foaming, etc.

The first check on coolant losses is the inspection of the liquid level in the radiator. This should be done daily. Wherever possible it should be done when the liquid is heated up to operating temperature and after the engine is stopped. The reason for stopping the engine before checking the liquid level is to permit the escape of any air or gas that might have become entrained or mixed with the liquid during operations. Air or gas entrained with liquid gives a false high level in the radiator which drops when the engine stops and circulation of the liquid ceases. **Do not use a match or other open flame when inspecting the liquid level.**

Checking for Leakage

Points of liquid leakage commonly occurring in a cooling system are: radiator, cylinder-head-gasket joint and studs, water pump shaft, hose connections, engine castings cracked or porous, water jacket core-holed plugs and cover plate, thermostat and pump housings, drain cocks, water-jacketed oil lines and coolers, and hot water heaters.

It is not safe to assume that daily losses of cooling liquid are evaporation losses. Even when the amounts are small, they warrant an immediate investigation of the cause, and the possibility of leakage should never be overlooked.

Leakage of the cooling system is probably more prevalent than of any other liquid-carrying unit in the vehicle, due to the stresses and strains set up in joints and connections by wide changes in engine temperature, vibrations of the operation of the engine, deterioration of gaskets; and wear, breakage, or corrosion-perforation of metal parts.

To detect small leaks at their inception inspection should be made with the cooling system cold. Small leaks which may show dampness or even dripping when cold can easily escape detection when the engine is hot due to the rapid evaporation of the leakage.

Certain parts of the cooling system are difficult to inspect for leakage, such as the rear of the engine water jacket, some drain plug connections, the under side of the radiator bottom tank, and the water-pump seal which in some cases is practically covered up by the driving pulley. In the case of passenger cars and trucks the location of these vehicles overnight on a clean floor surface followed by inspection in the morning will often reveal telltale indications of leakage.

Inspection for liquid leakage may not detect leaks above the liquid level in the radiator. A simple test for air-tightness can be made, with the cooling system cold, by sucking on a rubber tube attached to the overflow pipe and then applying the tongue to the end of the tube. If the tongue adheres to the tube, the system may be considered reasonably airtight.

Internal Leakage of Water-Jackets

While the outside leakage of the cooling system, if neglected, introduces the immediate hazard of overheating from low cooling liquid, the **inside** leakage of the water jacket into the crankcase and moving parts of the engine can be even more serious in its consequences.

Common points of internal leakage are loose cylinder-head-gasket joints, thread leakage of loose cylinder-head studs or bolts, seal leakage on wet-type cylinder sleeves, porosity or cracks in the cylinder head or block, and loose or broken joints in oil coolers or oil lines in contact with the cooling liquid.

Water leakage into the engine is detrimental to lubrication, and, mixed with the engine oil in sufficient quantity, will form sludge which may cause lubrication failure, sticky piston rings and valves, and excessive wear.

Checking for internal leakage is not as simple as inspection for outward leakage; but there are several tests which, if performed regularly, will detect most internal leakage before it reaches the serious stage.

Engine-running Test

Start with the engine cold, first removing the fan belt from the drive pulley, or disconnecting the water-pump coupling, to prevent pump operation. Drain the system until the water is level with the top of the engine block, but no lower.

Remove the upper radiator hose,

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thermostat housing and thermostat. Replace the thermostat housing and fill with water; or, with the housing removed, fill the water jacket completely.

With the engine in neutral, "gun" it several times, watching for bubbles in the water opening while gunning and also when the engine drops back to idling.

To detect the smaller types of leaks, particularly in passenger cars and trucks, jack up the rear wheels, run the engine at higher speed in high gear, and load it gradually and intermittently by the use of the foot brake.

The appearance of bubbles or the sudden rise of liquid indicates leakage of exhaust gas into the cooling system. Injecting a suitable light oil into the carburetor while testing sometimes helps to identify exhaust gas leakage by producing smoke in the bursting bubbles.

Make the test quickly before boiling starts since steam bubbles give misleading results.

Air Pressure Test

Using an adaptor, apply about a hundred pounds of air pressure to each spark plug hole with the piston at top dead center on the compression stroke. Air leakage from the cylinder will be indicated by air bubbles or a rise of liquid in the radiator or in the engine water outlet if the upper hose is disconnected. This is also a useful test for valve leakage.

The "Smell" Test

The "smell" test, made at the radiator filler opening, is reported to be of value, since exhaust gas leakage into the cooling system seems to give the cooling liquid a distinctive odor.

Water-pump Leakage

A pump-seal leak which is dripping with the engine stopped or idling may not show up at all with the engine running at moderately high speed, for the reason that the suction of the running pump will draw air in at the leak and thus prevent liquid from running out. This same condition exists at all points of leakage on the suction side of the water pump, including heater hose connections to the engine and car heaters, lower hose connections between pump and radiator, lower tank of the radiator, and even at leaks in the lower portions of the radiator core.

Since water-pump leakage cannot always be detected by casual inspection, a special test may be necessary. The following quick check for leaks on the suction side of the water-pump usually requires no other equipment than a piece of tubing and a glass bottle containing water.

Bottle Test

To make this test, first adjust the liquid level in the radiator, allowing room for expansion when hot, so as to avoid any overflow loss during the test. Be sure the radiator cap is on tight. With pressure caps, block open the pressure valve or replace with a plain cap.

Attach a suitable length of rubber hose to the lower end of the overflow pipe. All connections must be airtight. Run the engine in neutral at a safe high speed until it reaches a constant operating temperature. Without changing the engine speed, put the free end of the rubber tube into a bottle of water, avoiding kinks and low bends which might block the flow of air. Watch for bubbles in the water bottle.

In the absence of exhaust gas leakage into the cooling system, a continuous flow of bubbles indicates that air is being sucked into the system. Any leak on the low pressure side of the pump, which will permit air to be drawn in at high speed, will eventually allow liquid leakage with the engine idling or stopped, if liquid leakage is not already present.

Overflow Loss From Air or Gas Entrainment

During operation of the engine at higher speeds, suction of the water pump will draw air into the system through leaks at the pump seal or at other points of leakage on the low-pressure side of the pump. This air is circulated with the cooling liquid and increases the volume of the liquid in the system, causing the level to rise in the radiator. Entrained air, in sufficient quantities, causes large overflow losses of cooling liquid while the engine is being operated.

In the case of an internal water-jacket leak, exhaust gas may be blown into the cooling system under the explosion pressures, even though the leaks may be too small to allow liquid leakage into the engine. Exhaust gas entering the cooling system will act in the same manner as air suction into the system from the pump. The volume of the liquid in the system is increased and the level in the radiator may rise to the overflow point.

With reduced engine speed, air suction ceases, and at low engine speed and output, exhaust gas leakage may diminish. The air or gas already entrained in the liquid escapes to the air space in the upper radiator tank, causing the liquid in the radiator to drop. Therefore, an inspection of the liquid level with the engine idling or stopped will not reveal the abnormally high level prevailing while the engine is running.

Observing Air or Gas in Cooling Liquid

Air or gas entrainment in the cooling liquid may be readily observed through a glass tube installed in the upper hose. A section of the hose is cut away and the glass tube inserted and secured to the hose ends with suitable clamps. With the engine running at the higher speeds, any air or gas in the cooling liquid appears as bubbles passing upward in the tube.

Finely divided bubbles, indicating foaming, will impart a milky appearance to the liquid. To avoid confusing exhaust gas or air bubbles with steam, the temperature of the cooling liquid should be kept well below its boiling point during the tests.

Local Boiling in Water-Jacket

Overflow losses from hot spots and local boiling in the engine jacket water are quite general conditions. When the engine is slowed down or stopped after driving, steam pressure in the water-jacket forces cooling liquid into the radiator until it overflows. This phenomenon is commonly known as afterboil. Common causes of hot spots are rust and scale clogging the water passages in the jacket, especially between the cylinders and around exhaust valves.

Service Test for Overflow Losses

The detection of overflow loss of

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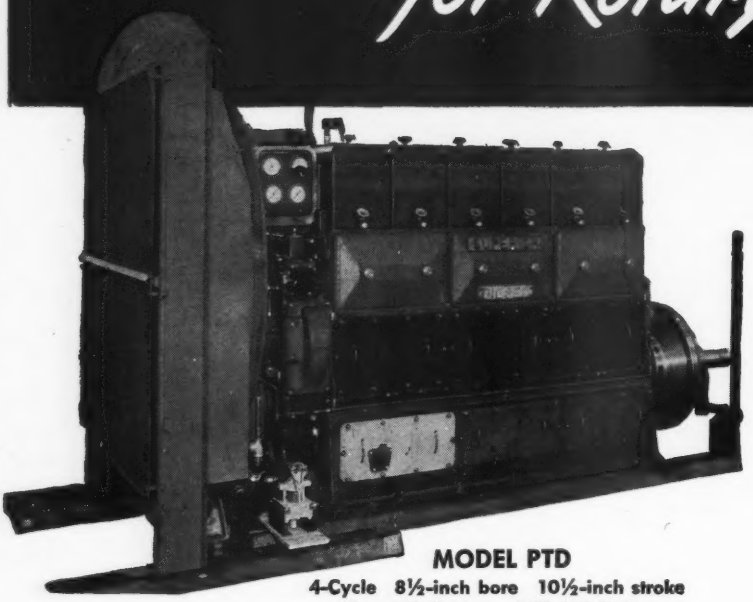

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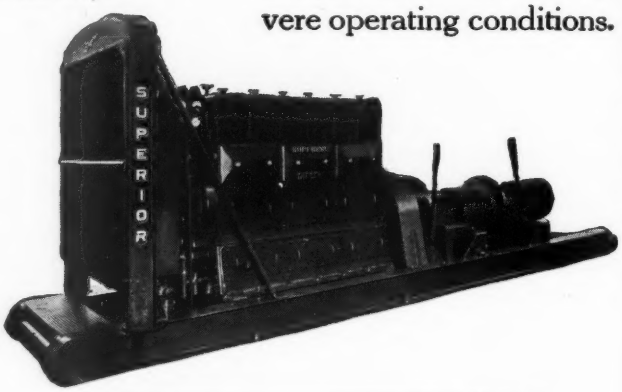
Width Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	65⅞"	65⅞"
Height Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	91½"	91½"
Length, Base on foundation	81½"	107½"
Width, Base on foundation	35"	35"
Weight Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	16200#	20250#

Note: Horsepowers given above are with radiator and all accessories.



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cooling liquid must be made while the vehicle or engine is being operated or immediately after it is stopped. For accurate checking of overflow losses, a catchpot in the form of a gallon can or glass jug on the radiator overflow pipe is indispensable. The catchpot is located at a point below the normal solution level in the radiator and is connected to the radiator by a tube attached to the overflow pipe. Kinks and low bends in the overflow tube must be avoided, and the end of the tube must not extend into the catchpot more than an inch, while the catchpot must be open to the atmosphere.

Before making a test the solution level must be adjusted with the engine at driving temperature so as to eliminate the possibility of overflow loss from overfilling and thermal expansion during the test.

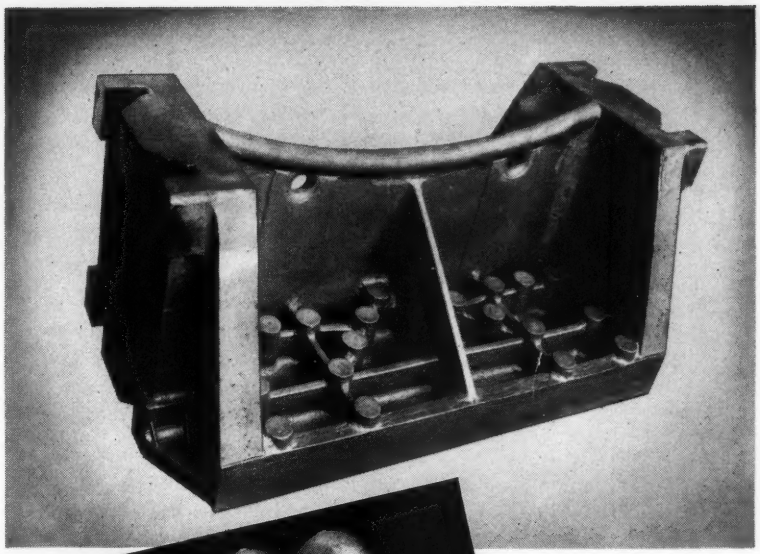
During the test run, the engine should be operated under customary conditions of speed and load for a sufficient time to obtain maximum engine operating temperature, following which the engine should be decelerated and stopped in accordance with regular operating practice. After repeating this procedure a few times, any overflow of cooling liquid which has collected in the catchpot should be measured to determine the amount of loss from the system through overflow for a given operating period.

Overflow losses should always be kept at an absolute minimum. An engine which requires additions of liquid during a normal shift should be put in the shop for detection and correction of the cause. One operator makes a practice of putting engines into the shop for inspection and servicing if the cooling system requires more than two quarts to be added per day.

Bandini Area Try Redrilling

C. G. Willis Pansini No. 1, sec. 23-2s-12w, northwest of the Santa Fe Springs field in the Bandini area, is redrilling from 2100 ft. in search of better structural position after once reaching 5525 ft.

Richfield Oil Corp. U.P. Unit No. 1, sec. 9-2s-12w, is preparing to core ahead from 3600 ft.



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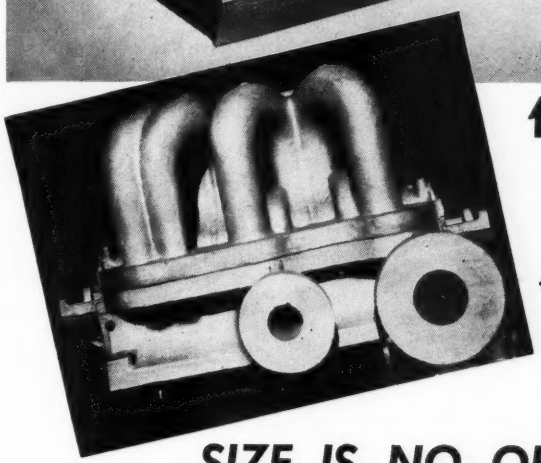

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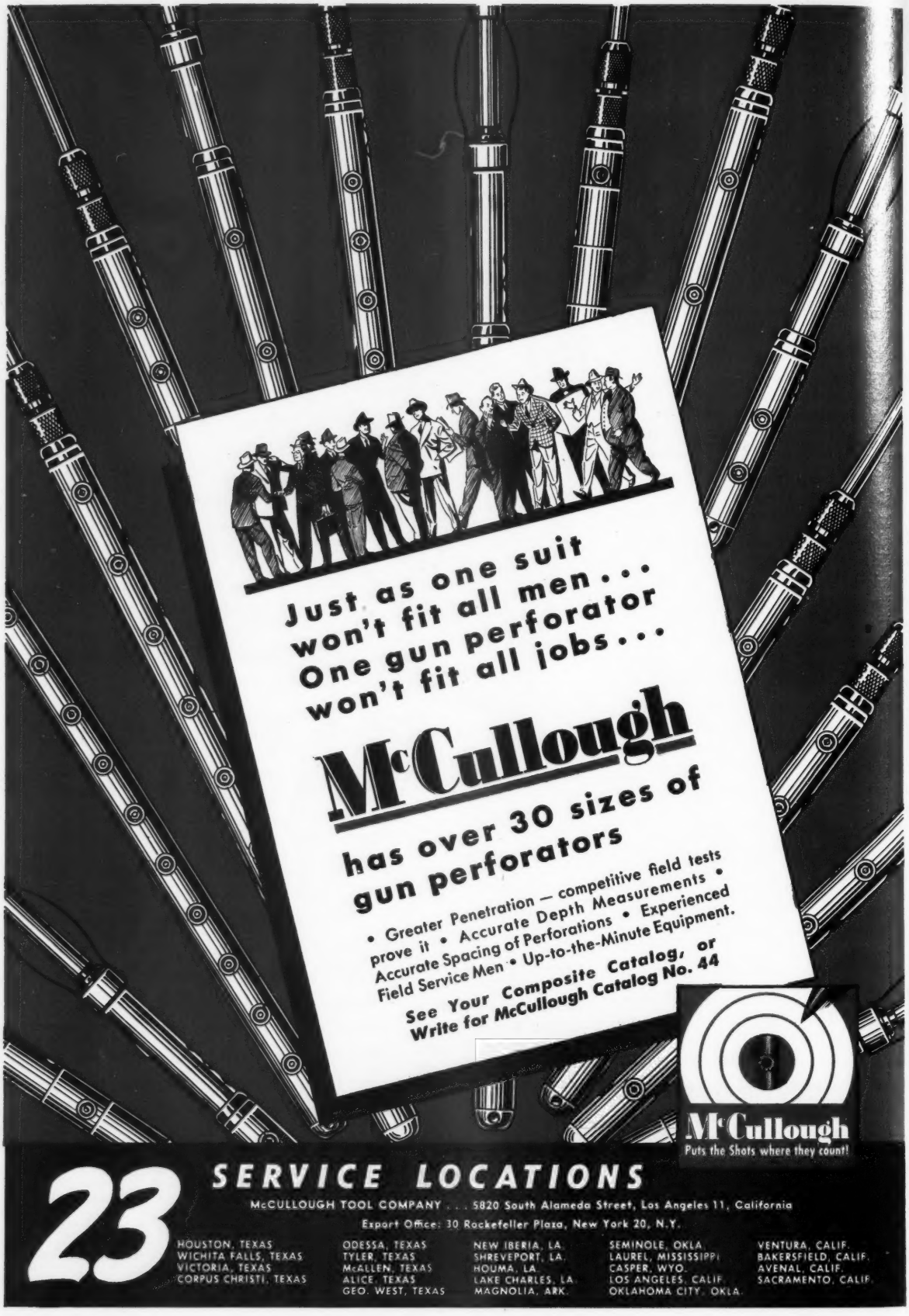
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SHREVEPORT, LA.
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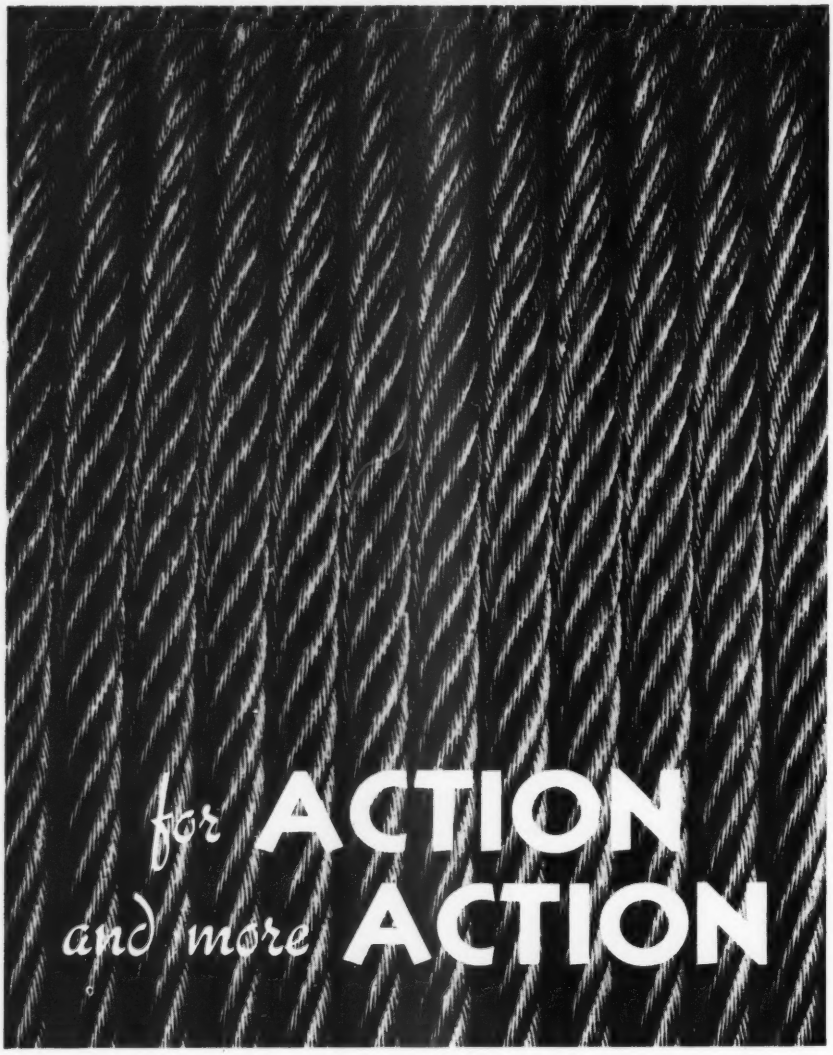
California Oil World's Monthly Summary

DEVELOPMENT—PRODUCTION—SUPPLY & DEMAND
PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY
TABLE I—CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT—PRODUCTION

	APRIL, 1945 DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 4 Months	Daily Average April 1945	Daily Average April 1944
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY						
Ant Hill	2	3	109	5	386	.....
Antelope Hills	.....	.....	.....	2	2,060	1,774
Antelope Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Arvin	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	62
Bellevue	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	.....
Belridge—North	4	.....	.....	1	6,642	5,478
Belridge—South	3	13	465	57	13,280	10,784
Blackwell's Corner	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	49
Buena Vista Hills	13	19	7,747	62	42,981	14,468
Burrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	27
Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,538	3,472
Canfield Ranch (Incl. Gosford)	.....	.....	.....	1	69	35
Coalinga—East	3	3	395	9	21,385	21,475
Coalinga—Nose	1	.....	.....	.....	59,073	68,852
Coalinga—West	1	4	247	12	8,215	6,998
Coles Levee—North	2	1	751	3	14,500	19,083
Coles Levee—South	2	1	221	3	2,635	
Dyer Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edison (Incl. Brundage)	2	3	583	16	3,710	2,767
Elk Hills	11	31	7,579	141	63,084	15,507
Fruitvale	4	1	10	5	8,677	8,680
Greeley	4	1	386	2	13,732	14,275
Helm	3	2	477	8	2,820	832
Jacalitos	4	2	232	13	2,631	285
Kern Front	1	8	446	15	13,424	13,216
Kern River	2	5	71	5	9,698	9,560
Kettleman North Dome	6	1	41	6	38,678	40,648
Lanare	.....	1	165	1	212	119
Lost Hills	2	3	147	4	3,408	3,626
McClung	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	135
McKittrick	1	1	37	3	4,792	4,727
Midway-Sunset	7	4	506	22	40,197	41,715
Mountain View	1	.....	.....	1	2,943	3,108
Mount Poso	1	1	45	16	18,905	22,520
Paloma	9	.....	.....	3	1,212	915
Pleasant Valley	3	.....	.....	2	3,198	1,722
Pyramid Hills	1	.....	.....	8	394	157
Race Track	1	1	800	1	67	.....
Raisin City—East and West	.....	2	4,930	4	3,284	2,262
Rio Bravo	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,081	16,213
Riverdale	1	2	239	5	4,401	3,213
Rosedale Ranch	.....	1	122	1	99	.....
Round Mountain	2	2	163	5	9,769	10,996
Shafter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Sheep Springs	1	.....	.....	2	539	.....
Strand—East	.....	.....	.....	1	854	379
Strand—West	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568	1,768
Tejon	1	1	105	6	328	188
Ten Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,124	12,772
Union Avenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	109
Wasco	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,632	2,554
Wheeler Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	251
Miscellaneous	2	.....	.....	.....	13	25
TOTAL SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	101	117	27,019	450	459,01	387,891
COASTAL AREA						
Aliso Canyon	2	1	35	2	3,047	2,592
Bradley Canyon	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Capitan	2	.....	.....	1	2,476	3,174
Del Valle	1	.....	.....	1	1,959	1,747
Elwood	1	.....	.....	2	5,940	5,800
Gato Ridge	1	1	46	3	4,426	4,772
Hasley Canyon	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....
Newhall-Potrero	3	.....	.....	2	5,735	5,671
Oak Canyon	2	.....	.....	2	1,932	1,057
Oxnard	.....	1	46	1	795	950
Padre Canyon	.....	1	711	2	2,039	1,131
Ramona	.....	1	196	.....	96	.....
Rincon	3	1	281	4	4,790	3,538
San Martinez	1	.....	.....	3	2,939	2,253
San Miguelito	2	.....	.....	2	5,985	5,772
Santa Barbara	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	122
Santa Maria	1	.....	.....	1	13,249	12,582



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MONTHLY SUMMARY—Continued	APRIL, 1945 DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 4 Months	Daily Average April 1945	Daily Average April 1944
Santa Maria Valley	8	11	1,991	28	37,756	27,034
Summerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Ventura Avenue	10	5	1,612	19	50,041	46,813
Ventura-Newhall	15	5	489	18	6,186	5,049
Watsonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
TOTAL COASTAL AREA	53	27	5,407	92	149,567	130,090
LOS ANGELES BASIN						
Brea-Olinda	1	.....	.....	.....	11,902	11,560
Buena Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	83
Coyote—East	3	1	48	2	5,045	5,422
Coyote—West	3	4	1,203	7	13,139	12,210
Dominguez	1	1	15	3	19,215	22,325
El Segundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	811	859
Huntington Beach	5	6	808	21	50,599	46,357
Inglewood	1	.....	.....	.....	15,885	18,346
Lawndale	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	30
Long Beach	3	.....	.....	.....	27,396	30,350
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	479
Montebello	1	1	165	2	10,605	11,132
Newport-Costa Mesa	4	.....	.....	1	94	45
Playa Del Rey	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,585	2,551
Potrero	.....	1	315	1	864	1,362
Richfield	1	1	96	5	7,619	7,032
Rosecrans	.....	1	176	5	6,200	6,716
Santa Fe Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,609	18,694
Seal Beach	4	2	282	6	8,690	8,075
Torrance	4	4	206	22	8,825	8,753
Turnbull Canyon	1	.....	.....	.....	199	235
Whittier	.....	2	19	2	1,013	1,058
Wilmington	11	11	1,933	41	99,177	100,553
Yorba Linda	.....	.....	.....	.....	663	725
TOTAL LOS ANGELES BASIN	43	35	5,257	118	308,751	314,952
Outpost Wells	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildcats	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Wells Completed	.....	7	.....	20	.....	.....
Drilling Wells Abandoned	.....	33	.....	118	.....	.....
TOTAL CALIFORNIA	244	219	37,683	798*	917,334	832,933

*—Includes gas wells completed and drilling wells abandoned.

TABLE II—SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY
DATA FOR APRIL OF EACH YEAR

	April 1940	April 1941	April 1942	April 1943	April 1944	April 1945
RAW MATERIAL—B/D						
1. Crude Oil Produced—California	613,433	614,067	637,490	773,807	832,933	917,334
2. Crude Oil from outside 5 Western States	1,200	2,533	3,277	5,360	5,000	20,900
3. Natural Gasoline Produced	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	40,000	43,000
SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS ALL SOURCES—B/D						
4. Natural Gasoline and L. P. G.	12,767	8,300	12,867	12,933	14,600	10,434
5. Gasoline and Naphtha Distillates	209,100	234,900	220,900	259,300	317,400	343,633
6. Kerosene and Kerosene Distillates	8,633	7,967	4,233	8,700	12,366	4,267
7. Lubricating Oils, etc.	11,967	9,467	13,033	13,133	16,533	14,633
8. Gas Oil and Diesel Oil	86,833	86,600	60,600	100,266	83,800	87,567
9. Fuel Oil Residuum	245,033	246,767	307,766	394,200	445,133	473,167
10. Asphalt and Road Oils	15,300	16,400	23,334	23,700	19,300	18,967
11. Coke and other Finished Products	2,267	3,167	966	933	1,700	7,600
12. **Miscellaneous and Losses**	**64,567**	**46,899**	**43,501**	**18,067**	**(1,899)**	**64,900**
13. TOTAL SUPPLY	656,467	660,467	687,200	831,232	908,933	1,025,168
14. TOTAL DEMAND	625,301	730,267	743,200	830,701	953,732	1,148,368
15. DIFFERENCE	31,166	(69,800)	(56,000)	531	(44,799)	(123,200)
16. Stocks on hand End of each month (Total Bbls.)	159,653,000	147,833,000	139,140,000	130,866,000	88,485,000	77,265,000

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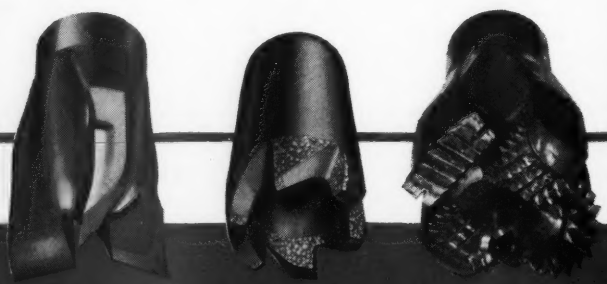
The Reed "BR" Wire Line Drilling-Coring Outfit, with its retractable core barrel cutter head, not only assures better core recovery in all formations but also provides a maximum opening in the drilling bit for large inside tools used in well surveying or directional drilling.

Five size ranges allow operation in practically any size or type drilling rig.



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REPLACEABLE CORE BARREL CUTTER HEAD FOR HIGHEST EFFICIENCY IN CORE RECOVERY

ROCK CUTTER TYPE BITS FOR HARD FORMATIONS

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ROLLER BIT COMPANY

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

Kern County Oil News

To Kern "Oilfronts" last week came many returning veterans, from many theatres of war. For some homing sons it was a pause before Pacific curtain, but for others postwar had suddenly set in for keeps.

Astonishing information from Kern's big postwar planning council seemed too realistic to be true. Staffed with men in walks of life who know Kern's needs best, surveys coming in reveal interesting factors.

Employment resources indicate that now at half year time more jobs will have to be created in Kern County to take care of **postwar** labor force. Imigrants balloted to stay in Kern regardless if a job is here or not, to the tune of 54%. Married women will keep on working in excess of 64% the survey shows. Population increase of 29% will gain instead of lose when thousands of Kern boys return to normalcy.

Interesting to Kern oilmen is the fact that most returning veterans know someone who will make his home here. But most interesting of all those service men commissioned in five out of ten don't want their jobs back at all . . . they want to go into business.

Instead of the service centers advising how to **go into** business it might be well to inform home folks how to **stay in** business according to Earl M. Price, Kern's big black and "Blue Printing" man.

Taft has its postwar house pretty much in order, as it has gained some permanent industry allied to oil industry. At present Tasco makes anchor chain by casting steel processes. Chains are expendable. Ships drop their links and get away all too soon these fighting days. Moreover, oilwigs are talking about cast steel boons to the industry.

Shafter thrives above the world's deepest lakes of oil and when oil slacks the potatoes bring up reinforcements. So postwar looks ahead here too, and townsfolks claim to have captured the world's biggest potato "Spudblitz" for keeps and reasons will be furnished on request despite Idaho and Maine. Three months out of the year, Kern digs them when others plant them. What's this got to do with oil? . . . Everything. . . . Farm machinery to tractors and even the stuff they fry spuds in. As a matter of fact 20 acres of potatoes is worth more than 20 acres of oil.

Hopper Machine Works, Mungerson's Electric, and McKee Electric have all pioneered the county of Kern and their products are not heard but seen, around the world. Veterans coming back have seen Hopper hoists, on Burma's Stillwell Road; Mungerson's switch control panels on Guadalcanal airfields; and McKee couplings in transportation points. Congratulations from Kern County Oil News. Who's afraid of the postwar wolf in Kern?

Kern County Chapter Western Mining Council urges congressmen to raise the price of gold. Kern officials await San Francisco world experts to better advise them as both sides of the question have golden points. Well do they remember the difficulty in getting price rises for **black** gold, when at that time no counsel was even needed. Gold mining will resume in Kern July first according to golddiggers.

From West Point one day this month came Lieutenant Donald J. Kohler, with his mother who saw him graduate and then request a prowl in Pacific lands to settle down the enemy. Appointed by Congressman Alfred J. Elliott a few years ago Don Kohler had no trouble with examinations and left West Point with honors. To George E. Skinner his dad who purchases for Western Gulf . . . Congratulations . . . and the same to his mother who will soon have a new daughter for Don has priority on a Bakersfield girl and they are to be married right away.

George H. Peters was better known as "Potato Pete" because he proved up spuds in Kern. He even raised sweetcorn and in fact the county they called "Corn" turned out to be real Kern, according to Peters after he started things. To him also belongs the credit for saying, "You dont have to have four oilwells on your farm but it sure as heck helps." Well, George sold his farm and moved to Los Angeles but his wife says its a leave of absence for him because while its keeps for her, George misses his old cronies and the Chamber of Commerce where he is a director and the only job left. He cannot imagine a Chamberwig retiring.

Ant Hill, near the mouth of Kern River Canyon where Padre Garces crossed the river just 58 days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is in for some modern history according to Herm Weddle of Standard Oil. Future generations take notice of a new plaque maybe? "Anthill well crossed here into deep sand expanding underground resources."

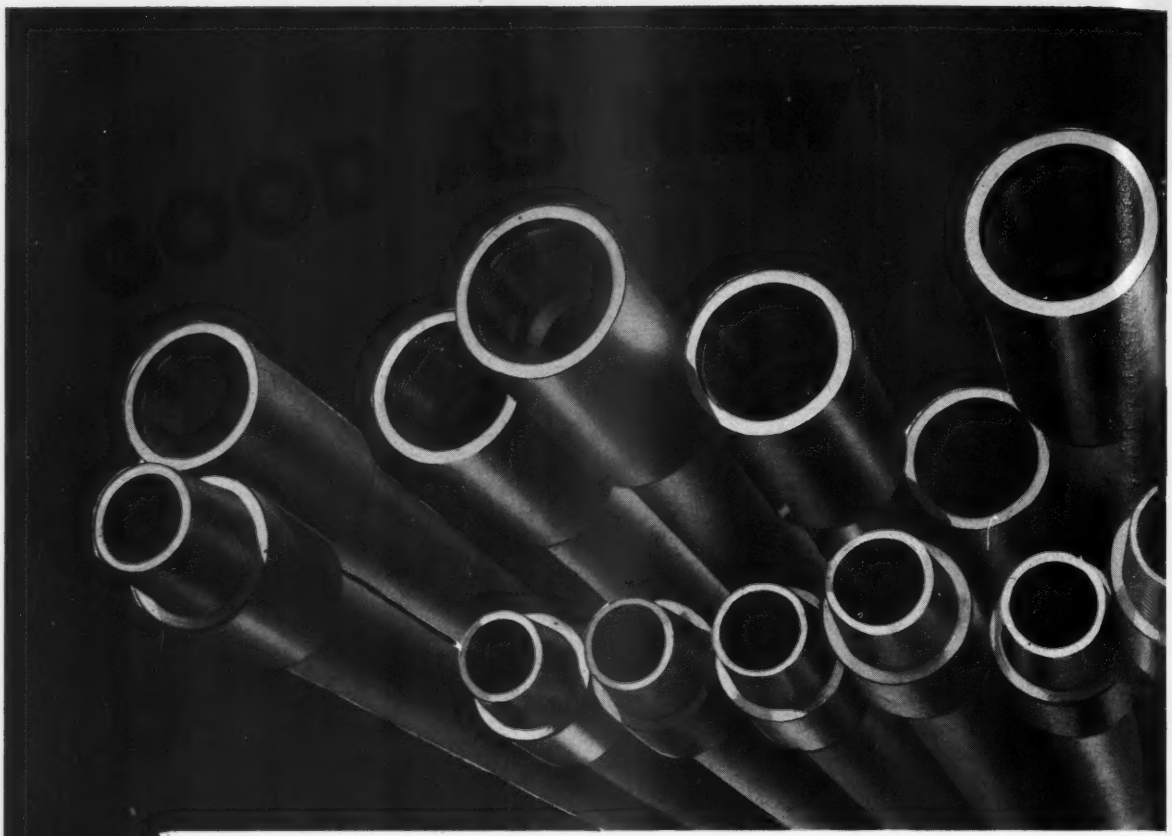
Last month Miss Mia Suverkrop was a fine lady paleontologist. . . . Before KCON went to press she was made a junior geologist. This time she makes the press and her picture makes the column. (We hope.)

Dick Reese, head geologist here for Standard is taking a civilian furlough by Balboa by the boats. Relaxing for the big Pacific push which will demand until V-J Day all the oil he can possibly find, friends say he has it coming to him, a well earned respite.

There are two Joe McDonalds in this Oil World of ours. Conflicting reports put Joe back to better circulation with signs of usual marked improvement with the wealth of years beside him.

Oil men who have livestock will be pleased to know that Kern's Victory Food Show takes place September 18-23.

To Maricopa in 1908 came J. R. "Ham" Anderson to discover oil. Instead he discovered himself a ruff neck and when he couldn't lick the unions he joined them and became their secretary for many years. He fought the battle of Lakeview Gusher, got tired some years later and started selling some insurance. Because he was always the same and everyone liked old honest "Ham" they made him judge and returned him many times. Today he is soaking the rich trucks that teem with overloading on Kern's precious highways. But he takes



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time out to fish and hunt and prove up his quail homestead. His oil venture brought in a good water well at Shafter but his potato per acre is worth more than his oil. Moral: "Dig for spuds instead of oil."

Miss Hilda Giovannetti, well known to most Kern folks, is now general secretary to the geological office of Honolulu according to F. L. Johnson, assistant geologist to the chief, Herb McMasters, at this facility.

Norman Thomas (no relation to **Norman Thomas** is in charge of geological explorations in Calgary for the Pure Oil Company. This firm has recently moved its offices to Billings, Montana, and Johnny Kilkenny, formerly with Pure is now with the staff of C.C.M.O.

Standard's Cahn 54 which passed its 10,350 foot bath in hot salt water ingeniously shut off, is still having visitors by the score from everyone but the United Nations Conferees. and taxing the public relations courtesy of the six companies participating in dryhole money now no longer at a premium. This cavalcade of cement that runs forty feet below the surface of the earth has it on the White House bomb shelter in many ways. Best time to visit the "Helmeter's" tomb this summer if you can wait, is "steam blowout time" when 134 degrees will remind you of the steaming everglades on July Fourth. Oilwigs are testing for old eocene and anything can happen this week.

Los Nietos Production and Refining Company for the Doheny family is plaving neighbor almost to Cahn 54 Lost Hills. With the saltwater cellar and 80 foot ramp really outdoing the Jones quite a bit. What a grand way to reach the main drilling stem . . . just take the subway.

Dana Hogan says flood control is like the weather. "Everyone talks about it but no one ever does anything about it." He ought to know he is in Washington once in a while. He comes out when Caliente Creek overflows its banks each year, and does enough damage to pay for many a dam or diversion sink. Dana is probably the only oilman that has to see Secretary Ickes about oil and water at the same time all the time. Hogan Petroleum Company found oil in the Caliente Wash during the cycle of socalled dry years.

The U.S.G.S. in 1900 reported Sunset Field as about 7 by 10 miles with wells from 150 to 450 feet deep producing 2000 barrels as first production.

Charles P. Lake of Western Oilfields Supply (WOSCO) left for New York to negotiate more sales of pipe repair supplies in view of the nation's steel allowable for the oil industry, limiting tubular manufacturing. Western has done a bang up job in conservation of steel and have repaired drilling pipe in amounts beyond any expectation of volume possible.

McKittrick, birthplace of oil, had heavy stuff as a drug on the market . . . now it cannot supply the needs. Never again will its products be used for road dressing when precious octane is so in demand.

At war's end San Joaquin Valley and West Coast may be top heavy with refining production capacity. No one knows for sure. . . . However, Kern's trade is looking favorably up and no refined products will have to be shipped in again. Much beef, poultry, butter and eggs have to be shipped in despite production in most items sufficient to more than supply local demands.

Shell Park was a scene of the annual Scout's Classic Barbecue at last month's end. (No place in all the world do barbecues **become** the Golden Empire of Kern. Many a "GI" Joe and his old man too will be haunted by the spell of the Kern Bar-B-Q.) So to Shell Park went Standard's Pat Patterson to host the stags that came at six and left at six. Gene Powell of Barnsdall was master of the food but managed to deal himself out of everything except the beans. A barbecue floor show with a cast of 52 helped swell the joyous geologists and scouts 120 strong. No corn on the cob. No casualties. The brisk June air kept some indoors where all came out on top. But it must have been a target for a hairpiece or a scalp massage, to which they alluded. Those contributing: Drilling Companies, Buaas, Brown, Gene Reid, Rocky Mt., Loffland Brothers, Robinson, with McCullough Tool, Houston Oil Field Material Company, P G & E, Earl M. Price Blueprinting, Schlumberger, Lane Wells, Baroid Sales and others.

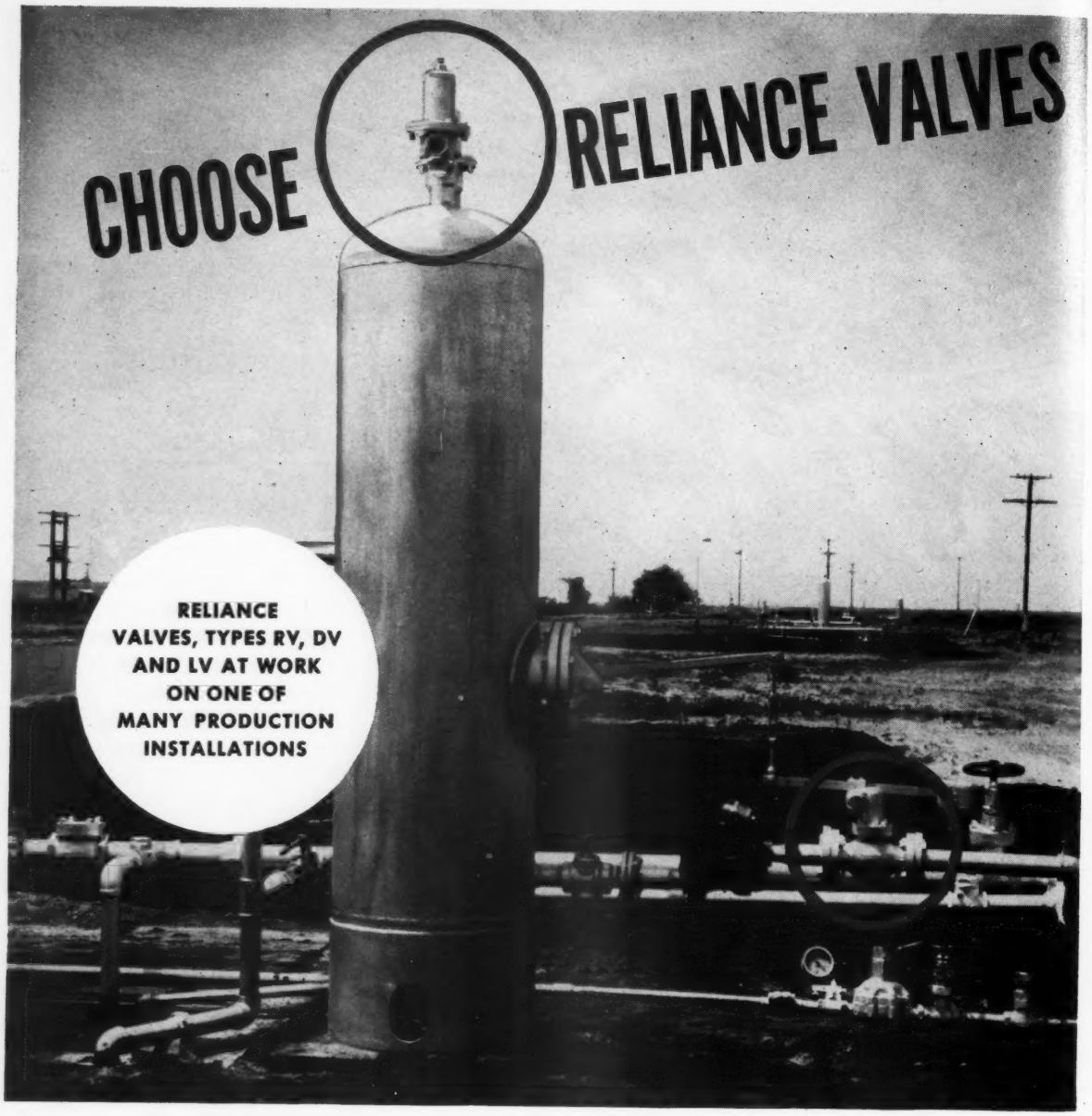
Bob Hume, field superintendent for Wood Callahan Oil Company with interests at Round Mountain, Edison and Redondo is back at the Padre after a long stretch in the Southland. Bob is one of those fellows you call a grand person that helps make the world a better place in which to live.

This column often speaks of the Padre but it wishes to mention the El Tejon particularly this time. The stamping or "stomping" grounds of all oilwigs, the scouts and operators alike. El Tejon furnishes a scout table where the news is made and leaked out . . . it supplies an oil zone where the gushers oil themselves before spudding in. It is the only hotel in the oil world where you can be glad to hear, "Here's mud in your eye" and like it.

The other day we saw Curley Emmons from Taft of E. C. Emmons Supply, on his way back from Tehachapi's California institution for women where he spent five days as a director in a meeting of the prison board and the only male member. Five escapees were hatched. Said his wife, "First time I ever saw women run away from Curley."

Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker all missed the boat for Kern, according to history. These pioneers engaged the brains of early Pennsylvania Oil "Knowhow" to determine the potentialities of oil in Kern. "By no stretch of the imagination could this be considered potential oil land," as Kern historians, still living reveal in their copy books. And so the Kern County Land Company took the $2.50 and bought up every acre it could. And as it must come to all such stories the anticlimax when someone adds that, "These same gentlemen had to buy back a lot of it at a thousand dollars an acre." (Perhaps it was their grandchildren some of the improved land brings twice that much.)

Ohio Oil Company officials have been reported as saying, "If present known reserves of natural gas were liquefied, Kern reserves would be upped 50 to 60 percent."



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1. **SAFETY . . .** *by providing positive shut-off of normal or emergency pressures.*
2. **SATISFACTION . . .** *by insuring sufficient capacity over working range of valves.*
3. **ECONOMY . . .** *can be repaired or replaced in the field.*

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To Bakersfield this month came "Dutch" Hoechlin, field supervisor for "Gee Pee". He had visited in Visalia on business and stopped here for a respite in his trip before going on to Los Angeles.

John Hamilton claims to have been the first oil operator in Kern. He came from Tulare where he did a good business in making illuminating and lubricating oil. He became discouraged out near the western fringe of Kern and left his operations in charge of Steve Bond —who ran a trading post. Bond was murdered by the Indians as no white men were near. Later Buena Vista Petroleum formed a company in 1864 for $8500 and produced 5000 gallons per month from new machinery installed.

Pacific Exploration Company of Stockton was another pioneer concern located at McKittrick and incorporated about 1863 or 65.

Dr. Robert W. Clark spoke before the San Joaquin geologists society a fortnight ago when its members met in Bakersfield at the El Tejon Hotel. His subject was "The Stratigraphy of the Mid Continent."

A. B. (Tex) Newby, manager of Southern California Gas is chairman of Taft Chapter National Gasoline Association and last week he had a real program for his meeting at the Standard IIC Club House. Fred Hough, of Southern Counties Gas, spoke on "The Self Supporting Pipeline Spans." John Powers, assistant technical advisory of Butadiene Plants in Southern California addressed the group on "Synthetic Rubber". Fred Olsen, Sr. formerly general manager of the General Petroleum Laboratory discussed types of lubrication and backed up his findings with a motion picture called "The Inside Story."

Charley Manley, head man of "Oil Field Construction Company" has a chicken ranch on U. S. Highway 99, hard by his place of business. It happens that most people know about this oddity except Ripley . . . but GI's and youngsters send in questions almost every week. May we repeat it? Charley owns Tiny's Waffle Shop, at least a part of it, and the planning commission with the state highway would not let him build a new sign (or anyone for that matter) after a certain ordinance. So since the law is kind to farmers along the road who cry their wares with strange device, Charley built a hen coop and installed some fowl, then built a sign called "Tiny's Chicken Ranch". Later Tiny's featured "chicken in the ruff" and it all fit in. There is no doubt Manley believes in advertising although he missed California Oil World, which knows almost as much as he does about making known the oilman's wares to those who can purchase them.

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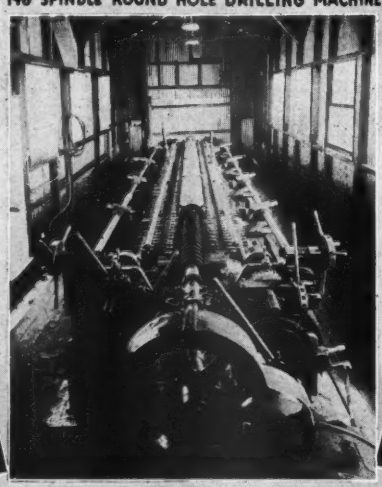
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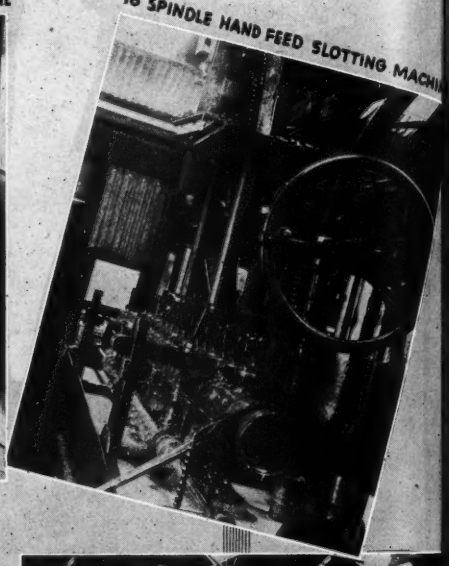
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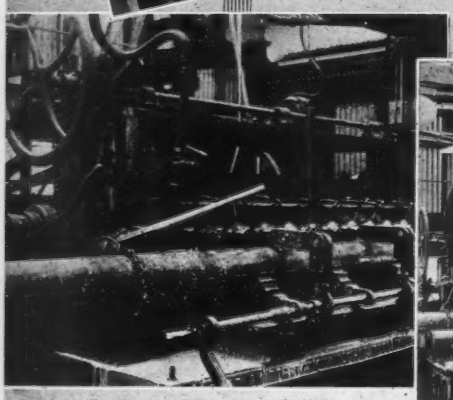
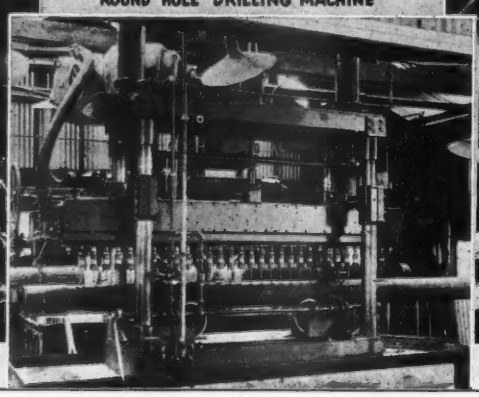
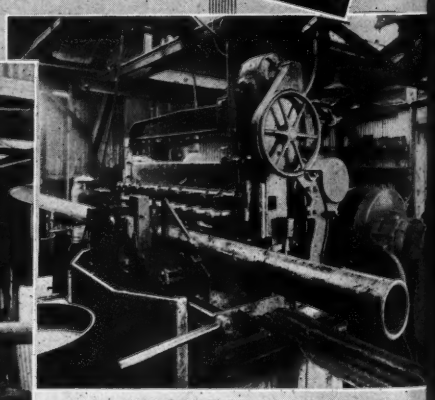
SERVICE


10 SPINDLE SLOTTING MACHINE


32 SPINDLE HYDRAULIC AUTOMATIC CONTROL ROUND HOLE DRILLING MACHINE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THIS LAUGH

OFF!!

"Say, Jones, I got me a hat just like the one you've been wearing."

"That so? Where'd you get it?"

"Oh, it was a surprise from my wife."

"Surprise?"

"Yeah, I came home and found it on the dining room table."

You'll live longer, says Sizmo Sam, if you don't smoke, chew, swear, gamble, drink or dance. Anyway, it'll seem longer.

"Please!"

"No!"

"Just this once!"

"No!"

"Aw, Ma . . . all the rest of the kids are going barefoot."

"I'm sorry," said the elevator girl. "Did I stop too quickly?"

"Oh, no," coyly replied one of the feminine passengers. "I always wear my bloomers down around my ankles."

Give a woman an inch and she gets the idea she is a ruler, says Sizmo Sam.

Cutie Cathead has been busy practicing up on her pitching arm. Her boss told her he'd buy her a mink coat if she would play ball with him.

"I want to die with my boots on," he said boastingly.

"Better put them on! Here comes my husband."

If there's anything worse than a
waffle that's cold
Or mashed potatoes three days old,
It's suddenly meeting a fat old hen
That you loved at high school in
nineteen ten.

Time is the stuff between pay days.

We won't vouch for the veracity of this tale:

It seems a professor who had just checked out of a prominent hotel discovered he'd left his umbrella in the room. Hurrying back, he hastened to the door only to find the room had since been rented to a pair of newlyweds.

Ear to the door, he overhead the following conversation:

"Whose iddow pink mouth is that?"

"Yours," came the sweet reply.

"Whose iddow turned up nose is that?"

"Yours," came the drawn out response.

"Whose iddow handsikins are those?"

Same reply.

The professor shouted through the door, "See here, old chap, when you come to an umbrella, it's mine."

A woman motorist's car stalled at an intersection and held up traffic while the light changed from green to yellow to red to green to yellow.

The traffic cop strolled up to her and asked sweetly, "What's the matter, lady? Hain't we got no colors to suit you?"

"My son, are you sure all these girls you invited to your party are good girls?"

"Mother, I assure you that if any of them aren't good, I'll make 'em good."

Noah: "How do you know Joe was drunk?"

Abe: "He came in here, shook the clothes tree, and started to feel around the floor for apples."

"I suppose your fiance didn't tell you he was formerly engaged to me?"

"No, dear, but every man has something shady in his past."

Girl: "When I'm married I'm goin' to cook, sew, wash and darn my husband's socks, lay out his pipe and slippers, and read to him evenings. What more could a husband ask for than that?"

Boy: "Nothing, unless he were evil-minded.

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A world-wide test of PATTERSON-BALLAGH Protectors and other products involving a half million pounds of synthetic rubber, tried in thousands of wells has given an answer of satisfactory operation in two war-years that would have taken ten peacetime years. For two years PATTERSON-BALLAGH has been converted 100% to the use of PBX Synthetic Rubber, using no plantation rubber whatever. PATTERSON-BALLAGH believes PBX to be the finest compound ever developed for casing protectors and other products.

Today's increased drilling speeds introduce certain problems when drilling in large casing, just one of which is "whip." To withstand these strains, manufacturers are supplying large diameter tool joints. Even with this change, wear on tool joints is excessive. Trouble is experienced with "twist-offs" and bent or broken drill pipe.

The "critical speed" zone necessary to reach high operating speeds develops such "whip" that frequently there is not enough power available to pass through this zone. The result is that drilling cannot be done at high speed.

Operators advise that PATTERSON-BALLAGH Stabilizers are often practical in open hole, and when so used reduce sticking of drill pipe by "mudding" off walls, reducing tendency to "key seat". Torque gauge often shows friction reduction up to 50%.

See Composite Catalog

"Best Bet Yet"

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LOS ANGELES 1 • HOUSTON 10 • NEW YORK 6

Patterson-Ballagh STABILIZERS

Now Made of PBX Synthetic Rubber . Oil and Weather Resistant

C.N.G.A. Frolic

Attendance records again were broken at the Annual June Frolic of California Natural Gasoline Association held at Rio Hondo Golf Club Saturday, June 9th. The popularity of this event is attested by the fact that well over 500 were on hand for a full day of fun lasting far into the night.

Golfers numbering 144 drove off the 10 inch high rubber tee to begin their play with the cooperation of a good sized gallery whose enthusiastic ribbing to the accompaniment of cow bells and sundry other noise makers spelled disaster to first hole scores. The usual blind bogey tournament was a feature of the play with M. E. Walters, F. O. McKeany, M. W. Kibre, G. Martin, G. Millikan, G. W. Strobe and B. Holt finishing with a net 80 to win $10 each. For the third successive year a telegraphic golf match between players of Natural Gasoline Association of America and C.N.G.A. was arranged with the N.G.A.A. boys playing in Tulsa after being matched with C.N.G.A. players with approximately the same handicap. Results were about even with a few scores showing top form turned in on both sides. Names of the C.N.G.A. players and their opponents were T. L. Taggart vs. Ray E. Miller, F. J. Colton vs. W. Englebrecht, Geo. C. McLaren vs. J. A. LaFortune, L. V. Cassaday vs. Wm. F. Lowe, R. D. Gibbs vs. "Hap" Gardner, W. C. Dayhuff vs. J. H. Boyle, Bill Steritz vs. Bill Harts, Ernie Adams vs. Roscoe Shutt, Dick Sneddon vs. Jack Roth, Lou Rowson vs. Joe McReynolds, B. E. Thibodeaux vs. W. A. Harrington, Gordon Greene vs. J. W. Vaiden. Tom Taggart's new handicap of 17 as compared with 10 for previous years gave rise to considerable heavy griping but who are we to say? Earl Brock assisted by Martin Newell and other members of the entertainment committee kept the golf play well in hand during the day.

The Supply House boys took the oil and gasoline baseballers for a real drubbing by the score of 17-2. Play was spirited however, with a sizable gallery to add color to the game. Harold Saueressig was in general charge of the event with Harold Dresser and others helping to line things up and participate in the game. Ben Dumm acted as score keeper and a gentleman of ability and decision (we understand he is a member of the athletic department of Downey High whose name we don't remember) worked the game as umpire.

Other sports of the day included volleyball, ping pong, darts, 101, horseshoes and a game played with beakers around the several kegs advantageously placed around the grounds. The usual indoor sports received considerable attention from middle afternoon on into the early hours.

Following a sumptuous barbecue dinner on which "seconds" couldn't be permitted because of the unprecedented turn-out, a highly entertaining show was staged in the clubhouse with a new improved arrangement of platform and seating for the benefit of those who had paid their cash to see and hear the program.

To the entertainment committee consisting of Coles Bason, Ingersoll-Rand Co., chairman, Ed Bishop, The Fluor Corp. Ltd., Earl Brock, Southwest Welding & Manufacturing Co., Harold Dresser, The Fluor Corp., Ltd., Gordon Greene, Robinson Orifice Fitting Co., Hal Hill, General Electric Co., and Martin Newell, Tide Water Associated Oil Company goes the bulk of the credit for the success of the Frolic. Harry Ransford, Signal Oil & Gas Co., chairman of the publicity committee shaped up an effective announcement card and mention should be made of the willing cooperation of Bill Bryant, manager of Rio Hondo Golf Club. This was the fourth June Frolic held in clubs under Bill's management.

See Pictures on Pages 24, 25, 26, 27

Parsons Resigns, Robbins Appointed

The Petroleum Administration for War announced the appointment of E. E. Robbins, of Tulsa, Okla. as director of its Division of Materials. Mr. Robbins was formerly a special representative on petroleum materials for the United States Steel Export Co.

The new director will replace Claude P. Parsons, of Duncan, Okla., who resigned June 5 to resume his duties as vice president of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., of Duncan, from which he was given leave in January 1944 to serve with PAW.

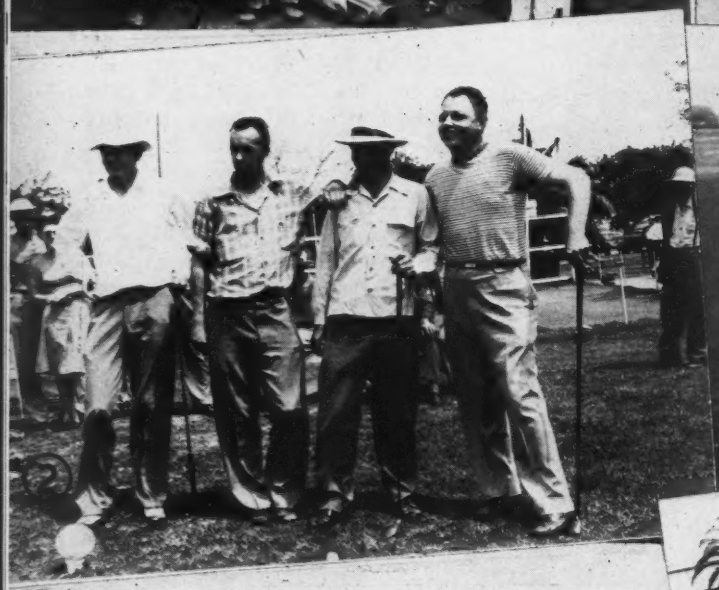
Mr. Parsons, who returns to his company after a year and a half with the Federal agency, came to PAW as assistant director of the Materials Division in January, 1944, becoming director the following April. His knowledge of petroleum industry materials is based upon 26 years' experience in the oil business.

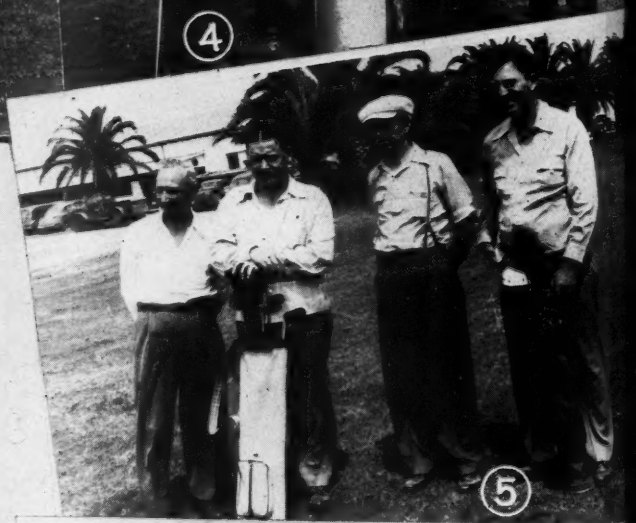
After serving in the first world war as a lieutenant and chief test pilot in the U. S. Air Forces at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, Mr. Parsons went to work with the Magnolia Petroleum Co., of Dallas, in 1919 as a roustabout. He worked up to the post of district superintendent for Magnolia in Oklahoma.

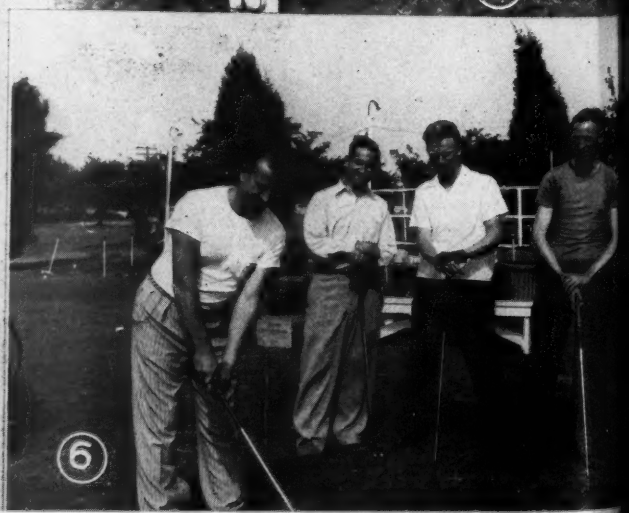
In 1929, Mr. Parsons was employed by the Halliburton Co. as a field engineer. He advanced to chief field engineer the same year, became manager of sales in 1932, and vice president in 1934.

Mr. Parsons is a native of Brooklyn. He is affiliated with the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and is a member of the Drilling Practice Committee of the American Petroleum Institute, and the Rotary Drilling Practice Committee of the American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors.

"Throughout his service with PAW Mr. Parsons faced the grave responsibility of obtaining for, and allocating to the petroleum industry the right kinds and quantities of materials to enable it to maintain the needed flow of petroleum products to meet military and essential civilian requirements," Mr. Davies said. "His task was always complex and difficult. Sometimes his difficulties seemed insurmountable. However, his record is uniformly one of highly successful accomplishment."







C. N. G. A. June Frolic

1.

Martin Newell	Howard Chapman
Ray Hogaboom	Bill Moffitt
Ed Conrad	

2.

E. Thygeson	C. Pierce
John Hills	A. Holmland

3.

Burt Gentle	Rod Cameron
Ro Reinke	Bob Bounds

4.

H. F. Schlittler	Pete Maxfield
E. O. Schuster	M. B. King

5.

Vic Burch	Paul Linam
H. M. Anderson	Len Daigle

6.

Fred Hopkins	Lyman Calkins
Harry Todesca	Frank Farwell

C. N. G. A. June Frolic

7.

After Game players line up for picture.

8.

H. V. Cowger	*N. R. Holbrook*
Ed Schmidt	*G. C. McLaren*

9.

Tom Taggart	*Vall Cassady*
Frank Colton	*R. D. Gibbs*

10.

E. A. Galvin	*Ted Melsheimer*

11.

Charlie Bevan	*Hamp Vane*
Tom Sloan	

12.

Edwin C. Frank	*J. B. Colesworthy*

13.

A. P. Polley	*E. P. Marsh*
Carl Keyes	*Guy Martin*
Hume West	*Dick Hull*

C. N. G. A. June Frolic

14.

Douglas Kitselman — Steve Codington
Harry Sorensen — Herb Tracy
Steve Zack

15.

Eugene Perdue — E. P. Donahue
Ray Varnum — E. P. Gordon

16.

J. S. Swindle — W. W. Bostom
R. J. Allen — Art Westlake
H. R. Allson

17.

An exciting moment in the Volley ball game.

18.

Ray Childs — Ed Valby
Art Quarnstrom

19.

R. E. Goode — Howard Nider
E. L. Kay — Vic Hughes

C. N. G. A. June Frolic

20.

G. S. Harvey — R. L. Jackson
W. D. Hammond — F. P. Miller

21.

A delicious Barbecue Dinner was served under the trees.

22.

Bob Allen — Phil Mettling
Harvey Hincks — George Averill
George Meyer — H. R. Alfson

23.

The operators knocked one out.

24.

Ronnie Heath — George Tyler

25.

Ben Schock — R. D. Gibbs
L. V. Cassady — A. K. Hegeman
Tom Taggart — Art Rowe
R. S. Tulin — Paul Armstrong

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Telephone 870

Calif. Refiners Operating Latest 100-Octane Units

The California refining industry is right up in front with the latest and best processes and equipment for the manufacture of high-octane fuels, toluene and butadiene, according to recent statistics. The following list gives the company, plant location and type of process.

General Petroleum Corp., Torrance: Alkylation; and two Thermofor catalytic cracking units.

Richfield Oil Corp., Watson: Two alkylation units, an isomerization plant, and a Thermofor catalytic cracking process.

Shell Oil Co., Inc., Wilmington: Alkylation, isomerization, hydrogenation, and Fluid catalytic cracking units.

Standard Oil Co. of Calif., El Segundo: Houdry catalytic cracking and ismoerization units. At Richmond: Thermal cracking, Thermofor catalytic cracking, and alkylation.

The Texas Co., Wilmington: Alkylation and Fluid catalytic cracking.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co., Avon: Two alkylation units, two isomerization units, and a Fluid catalytic cracking process.

Union Oil Co., Wilmington: Thermal reforming, Thermal cracking, two alkylation units, isomerization and Thermofor catalytic cracking.

Wilshire Oil Co., Norwalk: Alkylation, isomerization and Fluid catalytic cracking.

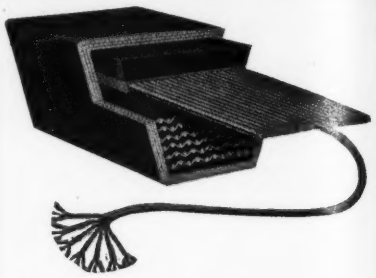
Toluene Plants

The Shell Oil Co. and Union Oil Co. are operating toluene plants at Wilmington and Oleum respectively.

Butadiene Plants

Using the naphtha-butylene process, the Shell Chemical Division is manufacturing butadiene at the approximate rate of 25,000 short tons annually. By the same method the Southern California Gas Co. is manufacturing about 30,000 short tons.

Using butane, the Standard Oil Co. of Calif. is making about 15,000 short tons of butadiene at El Segundo.



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Web Wilson Announces New Tong Head

Web Wilson Oil Tools, Huntington Park, California announces a new casing tong head to be used in connection with the present Web Wilson Type AAX extra heavy and Type B regular rotary tongs. With this new casing tong head, interchangeable lug jaws can be supplied to fit a top range to take up to 16 in. O.D. casing and couplings. Information and prices are available upon request.

Whealton Pacific Coast Production Director

Appointment of Rowland G. Whealton, of Los Angeles, Calif., to the post of director of production for the Pacific Coast States (Districe 5 of the Petroleum Administration for War), was announced recently by Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies.

Mr. Whealton, who joined PAW in September, 1942, has been assistant director of production in District 5. He will replace E. L. Davis, of Long Beach, Calif., who has resigned to return to private industry.

The newly appointed district production director was graduated from Stanford University with a bachelor of arts degree in geology and later received a master of arts degree in mining and petroleum engineering. He has been engaged in the oil business in California for 20 years. At the time he joined PAW he was general superintendent for the M. O. Johnston Oil Field Service Corp., of Los Angeles.

Technical Service Engineer Appointed by Industrial Engineering Co.

The Industrial Engineering Co., manufacturer and applier of SOMASTIC Pipe Coating announces the appointment of Thomas F. P. "Pat" Kelly as Technical Service Engineer. For the past 15 years he has been continuously engaged in corrosion mitigation work, and has been active in the oil, gas, and water pipe line fields. Kelly will headquarter at the home office of Industrial in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Gregersen Joins Gulf Oil Corp.

Albert Gregersen of Los Angeles has been appointed by the Danish American Prospecting Co., a Gulf Oil Corp. subsidiary, to take charge of its exploration program on a concession in Denmark. The program, interrupted by the war, is now to be resumed and Mr. Gregersen will leave shortl yfor Copenhagen to reopen the company's offices and organize a staff.

A graduate of Stanford University, Mr. Gregersen was for many years on the geological staff of the California division of The Texas Company. For the last two years he has been district geologist for the Petroleum Administration for War on the Pacific Coast, and has also been attached to the exploration section of PAW's Washington office. He is a former chairman of the Pacific Coast Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and was chairman last year of the Wildcat Committee of the Western Oil and Gas Association.

Three of Dresser Industries' thirteen companies were represented in this recent meeting at Huntington Park, Calif., of J. B. O'Connor, executive vice-president of Dresser, with top executives of Pacific Pumps, Inc., International Derrick & Equipment Co., and Kobe, Inc.

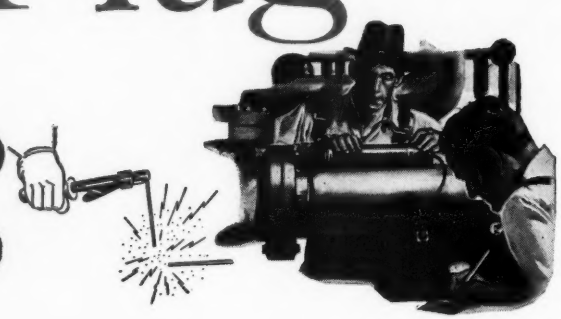
Left to right: L. R. Wells, president of International Derrick & Equipment Co. of Calif., C. J. Coberly, president of Kobe, Inc., O'Connor, and E. J. Weis, vice president of Pacific Pumps, Inc.

"The program of the oil industry," Mr. O'Connor said, "is the foundation of operations in a number of the Dresser companies. No industry is having greater demands made upon it by the war. Not only is today's mechanized type of fighting vitally dependent on the availability of petroleum products in almost endless quantities—tomorrow's world will be equally in need of the products and by-products of this all-important natural resource.

"In the production of oil for war as well as for the peace to follow, much new equipment will be needed. In the transportation of oil there is a definite indication of expanding activity. In the refining of oil, methods will be changed and new equipment will also be needed.

"To meet these postwar needs of the petroleum industry, these California operating companies of Dresser Industries must be prepared to expand not only their present plant facilities but their research activities as well. Both today are receiving the most serious consideration."

Drill-Caliper-Tap-Plug-Weld?



...*NOT* when you use the PENETRON!

THE days of drilling and plugging thousands of test holes to check on the wear and corrosion of refinery equipment are passing — and no oil man will mourn them.

Now, thanks to the penetrating power of radium rays, The Texaco Penetron, a portable instrument, does the same job easily, quickly, without weakening the equipment and often without need of shutdown. By measuring the amount of radiation reflected back from within the equipment wall, this remarkable instrument measures the wall thickness with great accuracy.

By the same principle, liquid levels and liquid density inside the equipment can be determined.

The Penetron will soon be available for general industrial use.

TEXACO

TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of The Texas Company

Schiltz Advanced By Republic Supply

A. E. Schiltz has just been appointed Vice President and General Sales Manager of The Republic Supply Company of California.

A. E. Schiltz

Al Schiltz has been associated with Mr. P. M. Pike since 1922 except for a brief period of time when he was Manager of Purchases and Stores for the Emsco Derrick & Equipment Company. Before his recent appointment he was Vice President in Charge of Stores for Republic.

Thomas Bannan Honored by National Association

Thomas J. Bannan, president of the Western Gear Works of Seattle and Los Angeles and its associate, the Pacific Gear & Tool Works of San Francisco, was recently elected vice-president of the American Gear Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting at Hot Springs, Virginia.

In addition to his 25 years of service with these two Coast firms, Mr. Bannan is president of the Webster-Brinkley Company and the Hallidie Machine Company, both of Seattle, and is a member of the O.P.A. advisory committee for the gear industry. He has been active in the affairs of the A.G.M.A. for many years and prior to his election was a member of the association's executive committee.

Sperry-Sun Appoints Rocky Mountain Representative

The Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company of Philadelphia, but with Sales and Service Offices in Houston, Corpus Christi, Marshall, Odessa, Texas; Lafayette, La.; Long Beach, Bakersfield, Calif.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Casper, Wyoming, have just announced the appointment of the Moulden Oilfield Services as their exclusive representatives in the Rocky Mountain Territory. This covers the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, and the northwestern part of New Mexico. Headquarters of the Moulden Oilfield Services is 329 S. McKinley St., Casper, Wyoming.

The Moulden organization is headed by Mr. Carl Moulden, formerly associated with Manning & Brown, who are one of the well-known and highly regarded operators in this territory. Mr. Moulden is a graduate of the Texas A. & M. College and has had many years of practical experience in drilling operations. He is thoroughly experienced and competent to advise in the proper selection and use of the Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company's instruments and technical services, which include the Multi-

Carl Moulden

shot Surveys made with the SURWEL Gyroscopic Clinograph, rentals of the SYFO Inclinometer, the E-C Inclinometer and the directional single shot instrument and Polar Core Orientation service.

Johnston Stainless Welding Rods

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Field Development

PREPARED BY CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles Basin

Athens Try Abandoning

General Exploration Co. of Calif., Johnson No. 1, sec. 11-3s-14w west of Athens, is preparing to abandon. Bottomed at 9313 ft., the well was cased and gun perforated 8933-8990 ft. to swab a little 32 gravity oil. The well would not flow and the volume was considered too small to warrant the expense of deep pumping.

Newhall "Cat" Drilling

Signal Oil & Gas Co. Signal-Needham No. 1, sec. 13-3n-16w, is drilling at 3787 ft. The operator is drilling with a petroleum treated mud in an effort to effect the best possible results from formations which may be encountered.

Rosecrans Well Pumping

J & R Oil Co. Wanka No. 2 redrilled and recompleted in the interval 4716-4492 ft., pumping water. At last report the well was making 94 b/d net 42.0 gravity oil with a 25% cut.

Huntington Beach Well To Test

Crawford & Hiles Slater No. 1, at the northerly flank of the Huntington Beach field, is preparing to test the oil sand interval 4308-4378 ft. after cementing 8⅝ in. casing in a shale body at 4293 ft.

Costa Mesa Wells Finish

Two wells are newly completed at Costa Mesa in Orange county. Barnhart-Morrow Cons. Deeble No. 2 went on the bean at 2209 ft. for 105 b/d 18.5° 10.0%, while Delaney-Root & McNulty Karales No. 4 completed at 2090 ft. for 110 b/d 18.5° 3.0%. Each operator has a string of tools currently at work. The Delaney organization's Karales No. 3 is drilling at 1703 ft., while Barnhart-Morrow Meyer No. 1 is drilling at 1100 ft. with strong gas showings.

Beverly Oil Co. McCain No. 2 pumped wet and is checking for water entry at the casing shoe at 2028 ft. and a plug at 2075 ft.

At the extreme easterly end of the field O. F. Darling long knife perforated his 2060 ft. Darling No. 1 and is pumping only water with a scum of heavy oil.

Atlas Production, Inc., has built rig for Irvine No. 1 at the south-

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Athens	Gen. Expl. Co. of Calif., Johnson	1	11, 3-14	9313	Prep. to aban.
Aliso Canyon	Seaboard Oil Co., Evans	1	23, 3-16	992	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Ward	3-1	27, 3-16	10363	Swabbing
	Standard Oil Co., Wigdal	1	19, 3-16		Location
	Wilshire Oil Co., Marquis	1	35, 3-16		Location
Bandini	Richfield Oil Corp., U. P. Unit	1	9, 2-12	3600	Drilling
	Willis, C. G., Pansini	1	23, 2-12	5525	Redrilling
Del Valle	Herley-Kelley, Orduno	2	18, 4-17		Location
	The Texas Co., Kern-West	42-13	13, 4-18	100	Drilling
	The Texas Co., Kern	32-18	18, 4-17		Location
	The Texas Co., Kern	41-18	18, 4-17	3742	Coring
Gardena	Ohio Oil Co., Gardena Comm.	1	25, 3-14	8092	Drilling
La Habra	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	15	30, 2-10	3595	Idle
	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	16	30, 2-10	2415	Drilling
Las Llajas	Standard Oil Co., Brady Est.	2-1A	13, 3n-7w	5125	Drilling
L. A. City	Seaboard Oil Co., L. A. Brick	1	21, 1-13	2348	Drilling
Newhall	British-Am. & The Texas Co., NLF	2	21, 4-17	6597	Drilling
	C.C.M.O. Co., Sanborn	1	6, 3-16	7439	Drilling
	Signal Oil & Gas Co., Needham	1	14, 3-16	3787	Drilling
Oak Canyon	Western Gulf Oil Co., Stevens	B-1	5, 4-17	7621	Drilling
Pico Canyon	Standard Oil Co., P. C. O.	42	1, 3-17	8258	Abandoned
So. Covina	The Texas Co., So. Covina Comm.	5-1	18, 1-9		Grade
Turnbull Canyon	Continental Oil Co., Buehler	1	14, 2-11	2692	Drilling
W. Coyote	Barnsdall Oil Co., S. H. R.	3	21, 3-10		Location
	Standard Oil Co., Lewis	1	11, 3-11	9107	Drilling
Whittier	Atlas Prod., Inc., Grey	1	17, 2-11	4975	Testing
	Imperial County				
Brawley	Amerada Pet. Corp., Veysey	1	9, 13-13	8350	Suspended
	Amerada Pet. Corp., Timken	1	28, 16-14	3120	Re-rigging
Holtville	The Texas Co., Grupe-Engebretsen	1	8, 16-16	11249	Drilling
	Orange County				
Buena Park	Gen. Pet. Corp., Librown	1	21, 3-11	9841	Drilling
Costa Mesa	Atlas Prod., Inc., Irvine	1	23, 6-10		Rig
	Barnhart-Morrow Deeble	2	18, 6-10	2209	Completed
	Barnhart-Morrow Deeble	3	18, 6-10		Location
	Beverly Oil Co., McCain	2	17, 6-10	2202	Pump water
	Darling, O. F., Darling	1	23, 6-10	2060	Pump water
	Delaney Root & McNulty, Karales	3	19, 6-10	700	Drilling
	Delaney Root & McNulty, Karales	4	19, 6-10	2090	Completed
	Elliott, D. W., Well	1	19, 6-10		Location
	Macoil Co., Townsend	3	21, 6-10	7007	Suspended
	Menvig, Emil L., Well	1	21, 6-10	1792	Idle
Kraemer	Mid. Cal. Pet. Co., Mid. Pet.	K-1	24, 3-9	2512	Idle
	Richfield O. Corp., Mohawk-Kraemer	1	36, 3-9	3444	Drilling
	San Bernardino County				
Chino Hills	Chino Hills Oil Co., Kraemer	3	33, 3-28	680	Drilling

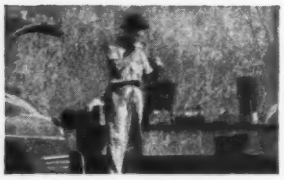
Tretolite field service starts when well flow begins!

1. A field test for compound selection is set up by a Tret-O-lite representative.

4. The effectiveness of the compounds is checked; the comparative results noted.

2. Samples of the production are obtained at the well.

5. The lease treating problems are discussed, and recommendations are made.



3. Equal quantities of various compounds are carefully measured into the oil samples.

6. ...and soon Tret-O-lite is doing its usual thorough treating job ...: economically and efficiently.

...and is available to the producer from then on. Tret-O-lite service today is ready to help "keep 'em flowing"...at minimum pipeline requirements, with maximum economy.

If emulsified crude is one of your production problems, call on Tret-O-lite now. The representative in your district is familiar with the emulsion characteristics and the most effective treating methods for your oil. Get acquainted with Tret-O-lite Advisory Service and efficient treating compounds now... many successful operators have proved their dependability and will use no other.

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west corner of 19th and Irvine Streets.

Macoil Co. suspended its Townsend No. 3 at 7007 ft. and is preparing to drill a new series of shallow wells.

Del Valle Well In

Ohio Oil Co. Vasquez No. 13 gun perforated 5560-70 ft. and 5625-30 ft. to flow through a ½ inch bottom hole bean at a 1920 b/d rate clean 35.3 gravity oil and 1,183,000 cu. ft. of gas.

R. E. Havenstrite, Operator Lincoln No. 13 is making hole at 1610 ft. and the operator is preparing to spud No. 14. Standard Oil Co. Sepulveda No. 10 is drilling at 1810 ft.

Gardena Area Well Yet Drills

Ohio Oil Co. Gardena Comm. No. 1, sec. 24-3s-14w near the Gardena townsite, continues to drill. The bit was last reported at 8092 ft. in shale with no showings yet marked.

Leffingwell Try Cores Sand

Standard Oil Co. Lewis Comm. No. 1, sec. 11-3s-11w in the Leffingwell area near West Coyote, continues to core shale with very thin streaks of oil sand at 9107 ft. A great deal of the formation has been encountered to date but no single sand phase of material thickness has yet been found.

Imperial County Well Drills Deep

The Texas Co. Grupe-Engebretson No. 1, on sec. 8-16s-16e near Holtville in Imperial Co., is drilling at 11,249 ft. The well plans to prospect to maximum depth capacity of the rig unless substantial production is first encountered.

Amerada Pet Corp. Timken No. 1, sec. 28-16s-14e, near El Centro, is re-rigging with heavier equipment to continue from present depth of 3120 ft.

Newhall "Cat" Coring Ahead

C. C. M. O. Co. Sanborn No. 1, sec. 6-3n-16w, south of the Newhall-Potrero field, is coring brown shale at 7439 ft. Much coring will be done here for geologic information since too little is presently available.

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West Del Valle Area Active

Activity is increasing in the West Del Valle, or as sometimes called East Holser, area, near the Los Angeles-Ventura county line where The Texas Co. recently discovered production. Texaco's Kern No. 41-18, sec. 18-4n-17w, is prospecting ahead at 3742 ft., while Kern-West No. 42-13, sec. 13-4n-18w, is drilling at 100 ft.

Bankline Oil Co. and Herley-Kelley have staked nearby locations while Superior Oil Co. and British-American are reported planning a joint deep test on sec. 18-4n-17w.

WANTED

Will buy offset acreage or leases, landowners royalties or overriding interest in any wildcat well drilling or to be drilled in California, subject to our investigation. Western Equipment Co., 120 E. Valley Blvd., El Monte, Calif. tf

San Joaquin Valley

Discovery Well Now Reworking

Robert S. Lytle, Operator, is reworking the old 6908 ft. Petroleum Securities Gatchell No. 2, discovery well in the East Coalinga Eocene Pool on sec. 18-20s-16e. Currently called No. 1-18 the well is redrilling at 6761 ft. and will deepen to take in more of the producing zone.

Jergins Plans Pixley "Cat"

Jergins Oil Co. has staked a location for Cloer No. 1 as a wildcat test 10 miles northeast of Pixley in Tulare county. The site is 333 ft. S. and 1650 ft. E. of the NW corner of sec. 23-22s-26e.

Union Avenue Well Produces

Hancock Oil Co. Roberts No. 3, sec. 6-30s-28e, perforated 5 in. blank liner 5070-5110 and 5030-5005 ft. and on test showed an 80 b/d rate flow of clean oil.

Paloma Field Well Finished

Superior Oil Co. Anderson No. 38-35 in sec. 35-31-26 was completed June 13 flowing 513 barrels per day, 35.3 gravity, 0.1 cut through a 15/64 in. bean and 657 MCF gas. On an 18 hour flow test ending 6:20 a.m. June 16, the well flowed 1345 b/d rate, 35.0 gravity, 0.5% cut, 30/64 in. bean, 1025/0 lb. and 1603 MCF gas with a 1210 gas-oil ratio and shut-in for lack of storage. At 8 p.m. the pressure had climbed to 1810 lbs. Production is coming from gun-perforations 10845-890, 10910-11080, 11095-110, 11180-225 ft. and 11240-255 ft. 2½ in. tubing was hung 11245 ft. with packer 10800 ft.

Superior Oil Co. Houchin No. 74-34 in Sec. 34-31-26 has gun-perforated 11714-11545 ft. and is still shooting. 1134 shots have been fired to date.

Western Gulf Oil Co. L. A. Club No. 67-6 in Sec. 6-32-27, on test of perforations 12320-12420 ft. swabbed 20 barrels per day water testing 656 grains of salt per gallon. They are now squeezing off perforations to plug and perforate the Symons Zone.

Area
Cantua
Coalinga
San Joaquin
Ant Hill
Antelope Hills
Arvin
Bacon Hills
Buena Vista
Coles Levee
Cymric
Devils Den
Dominion
Edison
Fairfax
Fruitvale
Gosford
Jasmine
Kern Bluff
Kern Front
Lerdo
Lindsey Hills
Lost Hills
Mojave
Mt. Poso
Mt. View
Midway-Sunset
North Belridge
North Edison
Paloma
Premier-Poso
Pyramid Hills
Race Track Hill
Round Mt.
Saco
Salt Creek
San Emidio
Santiago
Shark Tooth
So. Dome
Stockdale
Tejon
Temblor
Union Ave.
Weed Patch
Wheeler Ridge
Pyramid Hills
Gill Ranch
Cholame
Cuyama

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Fresno County				
Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., S. P.	82-15	15, 17-15	10073	Std. cem.
Oceanic Oil Co., Maxfield	1	32, 20-15	2900	Drilling
Standard Oil Co., Griffen	74-18	18, 16-16	9470	Drilling
Kern County				
Amerada Pet. Corp., S. P.	58-23	23, 29-29	3488	Drilling
Williams Bros. Oil Co., Layman	1	12, 28-19		Location
Richfield Oil Corp., Di Giorgio	3-1	3, 31-29		Rigging up
Bandini Pet. Co., Bacon	1	27, 28-20	10650	Drilling
Richfield Oil Corp., B. V. A.	72-25	25, 31-25		Grade
Union Oil Co., Kernco	34-12	12, 31-25		Rigging up
Union Oil Co., Anderson	45-26	26, 29-21		Foundation
C.C.M.O. Co., Bates	2	20, 25-19	8735	Drilling
Foreman, J. A. & Dan, Marine	38	26, 25-18	150	Idle
Hillview Oil Co., Alferitz	3	14, 25-18	1917	Drilling
McAllister, Wm. G., McCalden	1	26, 25-18	1036	Drilling
Maurer & Bishop, Jean	1	15, 26-28	1074	Abandoned
General Pet. Corp., Cauley Fee	42-16	16, 30-29		Rigging up
Richfield Oil Corp., Cauley 2	16-16	16, 30-29	2179	Drilling
Richfield Oil Corp., Lawson-Bennett	1	26, 30-29	3497	Abandoned
Rothschild Oil Co., Porter	2	17, 30-29	3732	Drilling
Richfield Oil Corp., Smith	88-1	1, 30-28		Location
Gen. Pet. Corp., Calloway	66-17	17, 29-27		Rig
Nat. Iron Works, Galtes	1	14, 29-27	3063	Idle
Richfield Oil Corp., Stine-Canal	B-1	21, 30-27	6687	Drilling
T.W.A.O. Co., KCL	22-23	23, 30-26		Grade
Rothschild Oil Co., Jasmine	25-1	25, 25-27	2171	Drilling
Floray Pet. Co., Well	1	24, 29-28		Rigging up
Rothschild Oil Co., Movious	1	10, 28-27	2723	Abandoned
Richfield Oil Corp., Lerdo	2	33, 28-27	1589	Drilling
Standard Oil Co., Notz	2	18, 28-22	1995	Drilling
Harp & Brown, Chandler	1	35, 25-20	1750	Drilling
Standard Oil Co., Cahn	58	4, 27-21	10450	Testing
Thos. M. Blake, Cinco	1	22, 31-27	1718	Idle
J. S. & L. Oil Co., Childs-Well	1	9, 32-38	1885	Idle
Park, T. L., Dove	1	25, 31-37	40	Idle
Mitchell, Glen H., S. P.	1	33, 26-28	2150	Drilling
U. S. Drilling Co., Ball	1	2, 27-28	1449	Abandoned
U. S. Drilling Co., S. P.	1	33, 26-28	273	Drilling
Continental Oil Co., Porter	1	28, 30-29	4415	Drilling
J. Paul Getty, Derby	23	33, 30-29	2223	Fishing
Hancock Oil Co., Muller	D-1	12, 30-28	1790	Drilling
Rocket Pet. Corp., Comm.	1	29, 30-29		Rigging up
Richfield Oil Corp., Fairfield Fee	D-1	1, 31-22	3195	Abandoned
Richfield O. Corp., Smith & Crawford	1	3, 31-22	3703	Drilling
Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Well	2-17	17, 27-20	3845	Drilling
Standard Oil Co., Well	45-21	21, 29-29		Foundation
Superior Oil Co., Houchin	27-27	27, 31-26	7733	Drilling
Western Gulf Oil Co., L.A. Club	67-6	6, 32-27	12792	Testing
Golden Bear Oil Co., E.M.S.	1-32	32, 27-27	5195	Abandoned
Independent Expl. Co., Conoco	104	33, 27-27	2320	Pumping
Pac. O & G Dev. Corp., C.C.M.O.	114	20, 24-18	1020	Abandoned
Kern Oil Co., Ltd., Well	17-34	34, 29-29	4775	Rig pump
Bender Drlg. Co., Vedder	14B-1	14, 28-28	2626	Sanded up
Gen. Pet. Corp., Diana	1	15, 28-28	2759	Completed
Miller, York & Claire, Koford	1	24, 28-28	2325	Abandoned
T.W.A.O. Co., Olcese	1	21, 28-29		Location
Trico Oil and Gas Co., Olcese	3	17, 28-29	950	Idle
Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	64-1	1, 29-26	4851	Testing
Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	68-1	1, 29-26		Rig
Independent Expl. Co., Salt Creek	65-A	17, 29-21	3077	Drilling
Rothschild-Bender Oil Ops., Sheep Springs	6	17, 29-21		Grade
Richfield Oil Corp., San Emidio	A-1	8, 11-21	7946	Drilling
Western Gulf Oil Co., Woodward	1	23, 11-23	2729	Pumping
United Oil Co., S. P.	1	35, 28-28	3141	Idle
Los Nietos Prod. & Ref. Co., S. D.	41	13, 25-19	3710	Drilling
Western Gulf Oil Co., KCLA	2	33, 29-27	4757	Drilling
Richfield Oil Corp., Tejon	A-15-31	31, 12-18		Rig
Tejon Oil Co., Tejon	1A	19, 11-19	10290	Fish D.P.
The Texas Co., Westpet	21-29	29, 29-21		Location
Hancock Oil Co., Roberts	3	6, 30-28	5347	Testing
Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernsummer	8-27	27, 30-28	7797	Fishing D.P.
Richfield Oil Corp., Wildflower	1	12, 10-20	5019	Abandoned
Kings County				
Pyramid Prod. Co., Spreckles	1	16, 24-18	4214	Idle
Madera County				
Shell Oil Co., Edison-Securities	25-20	20, 13-16	1580	Drilling
The Texas Co., Gill	655-17	17, 13-16		Grade roads
San Luis Obispo County				
K & M Drilling Co., Kosanke	1	17, 25-16	710	Idle
Taylor & Rankin, Caral	1	6, 25-16	876	Idle
Norris, Halvern L., Cuyama	1	25, 11-28	1780	Abandoned

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS—Continued

Midway	Richfield Oil Corp., Temblor Hills	1-1	36, 31-21	8855	Rep. equip.
Shandon	Tutin & Twisselmann, White	1	5, 26-15	3496	Idle
Temblor Hills	Richfield Oil Corp., & Sun Oil Co., Gonyer Unit	1	36, 12-25	5043	Drilling
	Tulare County				
Pixley	Jergins Oil Co., Cloer	1	23, 22-26		Location
Tipton	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Hoffman	24	33, 21-25	3442	Drilling
Trico	Magee, H. H., Opr., Neitzig	1	36, 24-23		Rig

South Edison Driller Quits

Richfield Oil Corp. Lawson-Bennett No. 1, sec. 26-30s-29e, abandoned in Schist at 3497 ft. after topping the basement at 3486 ft. The Santa Margarita was placed at 3048 ft. and the Walker at 3133 ft.

Yet further south the company's KCL-Wildflower No. 1, sec. 12-10n-20w near Wheeler Ridge, went on the hook at 5019 ft. in shale after finding the Santa Margarita barren at 3814 ft.

Tejon Deep Try Resumes

Tejon Oil Co. Tejon 1A, sec. 19-11n-19w, is preparing to wash over drill pipe fish with the top at 3983 ft. The 10,290 ft. hole was suspended and the pipe stuck when the steam plant blew up.

Mountain View Driller Yet Turns

Continental Oil Co. Porter No. 1, sec. 28-30s-29s, is drilling ahead in shale at 4415 ft. Only gray sand was logged in the Santa Margarita.

Edison Deep Test Working

J. Paul Getty Hoagland No. 1, sec. 8-30s-29e, is redrilling at 4028 ft. and will be deepened to the basement for a complete check of section in this part of the field.

Lost Hills Try Testing

Standard Oil Co. Cahn No. 58-4, sec. 4-27s-21e, cored to 10450 ft. in shale with gray sand showing some oil sands. A formation test of the interval 10390-450 ft. failed due to a leaking packer and the interval is being retested.

Bacon Hills Well Drilling

Bandini Pet. Co. Bacon No. 1, sec. 27-28s-20e, is drilling in extremely hard shale at 10,654 ft. and getting only 3 or 4 feet per rock bit.

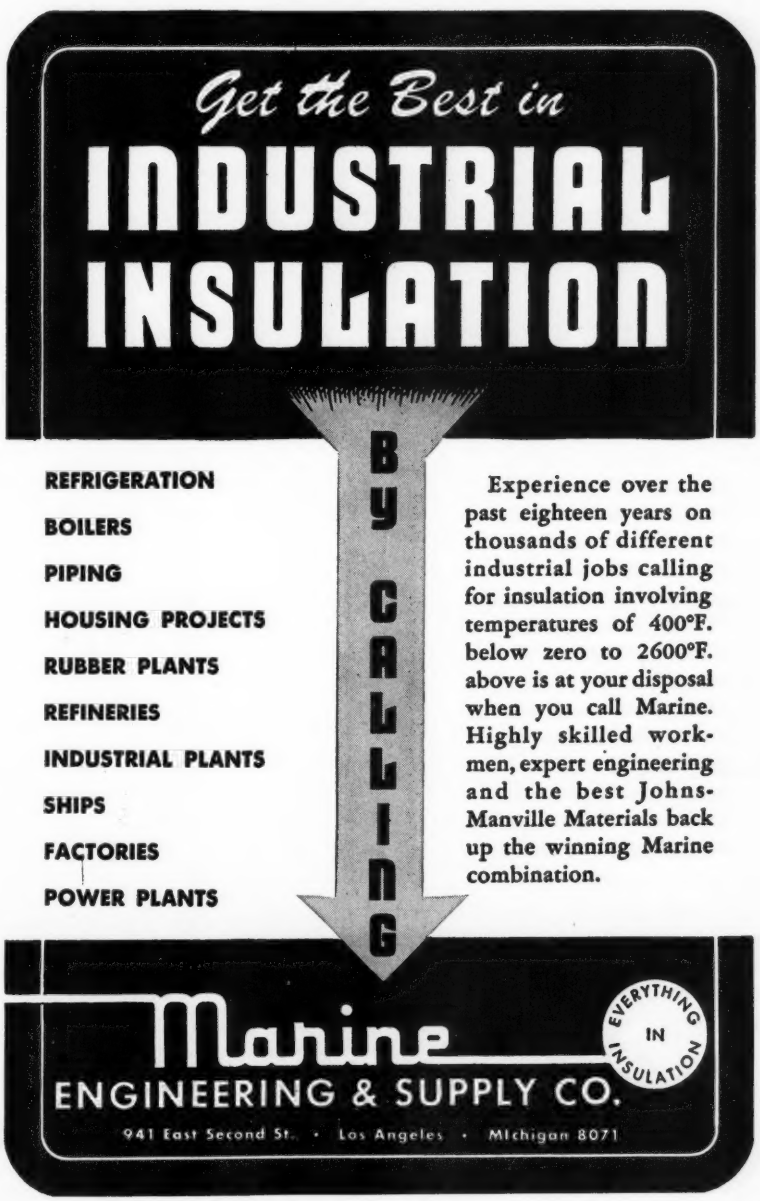
Merced County "Cat" Scheduled

Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co. is preparing to drill Soares No. 31 as a wildcat test some 10 miles northwest of Los Banos in the Gustine area of Merced county. Located on sec. 36-8s-8e the well will be the first drilled in the immediate locale.

Premier-Poso Try On Hook

Golden Bear Oil Co. E.M.S. No. 1-32, sec. 32-27s-27e, abandoned in gray sand at 5195 ft. Top of the barren Vedder was found at 5182 ft. with the Santa Margarita topped at 2680 ft.

BUY WAR BONDS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Lafayette Well Quits

Shell Oil Co. abandoned its East Bay No. 1 at a barren 8408 ft. The duster was located on sec. 13-1n-3w in the Lafayette area of Contra Costa county.

Dunnigan Hills Try Abandoned

The Texas Co. Dunnigan No. 14-1, sec. 12-10n-1w in Yolo county, went on the hook at 4715 ft. after finding the base of the Capay Shale at 2801 ft. A formation test from 2802 to 2831 ft. recovered only salt water.

Ojai Re-Work Job Scheduled

Trans-Cal Gas & Oil Corp. is preparing to deepen the old Oil Production Maintenance Inc. Byhara No. 1, on sec. 12-4n-22w, from present bottom at 1535 ft.

Los Olivos Try Bailing

Hub Oil Co. La Laguna No. 1, sec. 7-7n-30w, bottomed at 5852 ft. with the shut-off at 4622 ft. and is bailing fresh water with spots of heavy oil.

Prep to Spud Oxnard Well

Andrew and Mabel E. Lucas let contract for Janet No. 1 and are preparing to make hole in the southwest quarter of sec. 7-1n-21w.

Elwood Area Driller Quits

Union Oil Co. abandoned Storke No. 1 at 5022 ft. on sec. 24-4n-29w and has started Campbell Ranch No. 1 in the same section. The well was last reported drilling at 1301 ft.

Deep Driller At Rincon

C.C.M.O. Co.'s Hobson No. C-11, sec. 17-3n-24w in the Rincon field, is now the deepest drilled hole here. The company was last reported making hole in brown shale at 11,255 ft.

Shiells Canyon Well To Test

John Schumacher Calumet No. 1, sec. 3-3n-19w, drilled to 2762 ft. and ran liner opposite sand sections to test for production.

Conejo Well To Start

O. R. Sickler is preparing a site for Sickler No. 1 on lot No. 24 in sec. 4-1n-20w at Conejo. The well will be drilled with a light cable tool outfit.

Bardsdale Try On Hook

Wilshire Oil Co. Elkins No. 1, sec. 7-3n-19w, abandoned at 6973 ft. in gray Eocene sand. No saturation was found in this well.

Modelo Field Test Cores Deep

Pacific Western Oil Corp. Crocker Fee No. D-1, projected deep test of the field on sec. 7-4n-18w, is prospecting ahead in hard shale at 6593.

Eureka Canyon Deep Test Starts

Standard Oil Co. is rigging up on Stephens-Eureka No. 1 for a deep test of the old field in sec. 33-4n-18w.

Los Alamos Wells Work

Whittier Associates Rufus Buell No. 1, sec. 16-7n-32w, abandoned in chert at 962 ft. The operator is rigging up on Walter Buell No. 1 in the adjacent section 15 for another shallow try.

Snowball Area Well Yet Drilling

M. T. Grubb, operator Snowball No. 1, interesting test in sec. 19-4n-24w on the Snowball Anticline north of the Ventura Avenue field, is drilling ahead in hard shale at 4071 ft.

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Santa Barbara County					
Cat Canyon	Palos Verdes Estates, P. C.	1	27, 9-33	5752	Drilling
Elwood	Union Oil Co., Storke	1	24, 4-29	5052	Abandoned
	Union Oil Co., Campbell Ranch	1	24, 4-29	1301	Drilling
Gaviota	Standard Oil Co., Hollister	1	35, 5-33		Rig
Los Alamos	Bel-Air Oil Co., Price	2	17, 8-32	2115	Drilling
	Whittier Assoc., Rufus-Buell	1	16, 7-32	962	Abandoned
	Whittier Assoc., Walter Buell	1	15, 7-32		Rigging up
Los Olivos	Hub Oil Co., La Laguna	1	7, 7-30	5852	Bailing water
Ventura County					
Camarillo	Barth, D. A., Well	1	32, 2-20	520	Idle
Fillmore	Firestone Oil Co., O'Leary	1	29, 4-20	385	Cleaning out
	Standard Oil Co., Elkins	1	6, 3-19	10068	Drilling
Long Canyon	Shell Oil Co., McBean	1	33, 3-20	3835	Drilling
Ojai	Delaney Pet. Corp., Victory	1	8, 4-21	3551	Idle
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., Hilltop	2	7, 4-21	3290	Rig pump
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., M & L	1	7, 4-21	245	Idle
Oxnard	Lloyd Corp., Ltd., Todd	A-1	6, 1-22	4211	Idle
	Lucas, Andrew & Mabel E., Janet	1	7, 1-21		Rigging up
Red Mt.	Continental Oil Co., Casitas	2	7, 3-23		Rig
Santa Paula	Standard Oil Co., Santa Paula	1	10, 4-20	3532	Drilling
Snowball Anticline	Grubb, M. T., Opr., Snowball	1	19, 4-24	4071	Drilling
South Mt.	Los Nietos Co., C & H	1	22, 3-21	4990	Drilling
Squaw Flats	Assoc. Pipe & Eng Co., Bucksnort	1	5, 5-19	300	Rigging up
Timber Canyon	Hickey Noble J., Temple	1	22, 4-21	775	Idle
San Luis Obisoo County					
Paso Robles	Norris Stamping & Mfg. Co., Dresser	1	4, 27-13	2932	Abandoned

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

County	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Contra Costa	Ardly Pet. Co., Almond	1	3, 2n-2w	100	Idle
	Shell Oil Co., East Bay	1	13, 1n-3w	8408	Abandoned
Glenn Co.	Richfield Oil Corp., Capital	1	16, 21n-1e	4500	Abandoned
Merced	T.W.A.O. Co., Soares	31-36	36, 8s-8e		Grade
San Benito	Panoche Pet. Co., Panoche	2	24, 16s-10e	160	Idle
San Joaquin	Shell Oil Co., Wright	1	32, 2s-6e	4778	Drilling
Solano	Amerada Pet. Corp., Winship Est.	A-1	23, 7n-2e	636	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Teal Comm.	1	27, 4n-2w	3842	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Montezuma Comm.	1	20, 4n-2e	5806	Drilling
Yolo	The Texas Co., Dunnigan	14-1	12, 10n-1w	4715	Coring

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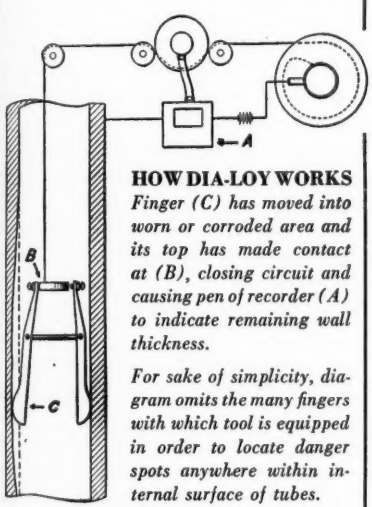

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Finger (C) has moved into worn or corroded area and its top has made contact at (B), closing circuit and causing pen of recorder (A) to indicate remaining wall thickness.

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Map of Newport—Costa Mesa—Covers well locations in area from East Huntington Beach to Newport Ave., West Costa Mesa. John J. O'Keefe. Phone Thornwall 5200 7/5

Gas and oil shows have been noted in the ditch at intervals.

Paso Robles Try Quits

Norris Stamping & Mfg. Co. Dresser No. 1, sec. 9-27s-13e is abandoned at 2932 ft. after recovering only water with traces of oil and gas on trial of the Santa Margarita and Chert zones.

Santa Maria Well to Deepen

Bel-Air Oil Co. has taken over and is preparing to deepen the old 3945 ft. Union Oil Co. Wheat No. 2 on sec. 22-10n-34w. Other re-work scheduled in this field is R. H. Hawn & Gov't. Ref. Co. of Oklahoma's plan to redrill Wallace No. 4 on sec. 27-10n-34w. Field activity on grass root drilling remains at its usual high rate with Union Oil Co., the General-Hancock joint operators and Bel-Air Oil Co. taking the lead.

Standard to Drill in Washington

Standard of California is obtaining oil and gas leases covering approximately 25 square miles in Whatcom County, Washington, and will drill a well in the area next year.

The oil company last fall made a seismograph survey of this region, located between the towns of Blaine and Ferndale just below the Canadian border. The area is subdivided into small farms and dairies involving approximately 700 land owners.

C.N.G.A. Approves New Members

The California Natural Gasoline Association recently approved the following new members: R. C. Brown and D. B. Ford, Standard Oil Co. of Calif.; A. K. Brumbaugh and Maj. M. E. Garrison, General Petroleum Corp.; W. N. Burton and J. E. McKay, The Fluor Corp.; F. G. Hill, Richfield Oil Corp.; H. C. Smalley, Fullerton Oil Co.; M. C. Tindall, Mohawk Pet. Corp.; and H. H. Wellander, The Texas Company.

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Carrington King

(Continued from Page 4)

of cases of Senatorial indigestion (plus the general urge of all members of Congress to get out of Washington before the **real** hot weather comes along) have killed numerous bills.

It may be that the tidelands resolution will get safely out of committee before recess. It is more likely that a reported resolution will be snowed under in summer mothballs until its Congressional supporters come back to a cooler Washington. . . . There might be a slight tiff in the House Rules Committee, before the resolution can be released for a possible tumultuous raking-over on the floor. . . . There are a lot of possibilities which should be mulled over by serious proponents of the legislation before they start shouting "Hallelujah".

Regardless of all these warnings, chances look unusually good for legislation which has an almost unprecedented backing from the "several states".

Before closing, CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD's Washington representative wants to point out that without the efforts of Assistant Attorney General William W. Clary (specially appointed by Atty. Gen. Kenny to master-mind the tidelands fight, and well known to California attorneys because of his membership in the Los Angeles firm of O'Melveny & Myers) the tidelands case easily might have been written off the books.

It is unusual, when an individual is singled out as the moving factor in any piece of national legislation. Clary, however, is the man who followed the tidelands case from the first moment when Ickes suggested he was ready to grant the California leases, to the moment when Atty. Gen. Biddle took the ball away from the Interior Department and threw it to the Justice Department. Clary contributed much to the impressive brief of the 46 Attorneys General and has remained in Washington for weeks to nurse the legislation along.

The calm, impassive manner in which Clary handled the tidelands case before the joint House and Senate Judiciary Committee meetings undoubtedly will be reflected in the committee's report.

Outside of this, we make no predictions. The measure may be reported out of committee before recess. It is likely to kick around in Congress until House and Senate return from their summer scamperings. . . . If the Government chooses to whip up opposition to the legislation while members of Congress are out of town, there may be a fight on both, or either, floors of Congress. Backing of 46 states—with the two remaining states partially committed—indicates there will be only a short-lived wrestling-match, if any.

The President's signature? Washington says it's more than probable. Oil, plus politics, has been hard on the Presidential constitution.

Tidelands has taken up too much of this Washington report. There's just room for a bulletin on the Senate O'Mahoney Petroleum Investigation (running concurrently with the tidelands investigation).

To date, J. Edgar Pew, vice-president of Sun Oil Co., has been the only witness. Although tidelands experts feared the Senate group would steal their thunder, because of an announcement this subject would be reviewed, Pew's principal objections have been to "hampering restrictions" on postwar petroleum policies and advice for a higher price for crude oil.

Pew also whacked Petroleum Administrator Ickes for his gloomy predictions concerning a possible U. S. "oil famine" in the next 14 years.

As a last reminder to the California oil industry that the tidelands suit is worth watching: Oil is being produced from the Elwood, Capitan, Rincon and Huntington Beach and Long Beach areas at a rate of 62,861 B/D. There are 384 wells now producing; 10 additional wells being drilled, and 175 new wells under consideration.

Seismograph Leads Other Geophysical Prospecting Methods

Seismology is, today, more extensively used than other geophysical methods. This method permits the prospector to learn something about conditions at depths as great as 15,000 or more feet, although the information about these conditions is not precise. Under favorable circumstances the areas where conditions suggest the existence of oil pools, and even the approximate depth at which certain significant layers of rock, likely to be closely associated with petroleum, will be encountered by the drill, may be determined.

A.P.I. Announces Code for Testing Sucker Rod Materials

The publication of new Tentative Code No. 30 for the corrosion-fatigue testing of sucker rod materials has been announced by the American Petroleum Institute. The code was formulated by the Topical Committee on Materials to provide uniformity in the method of obtaining data on the behavior of sucker rod steels under repeated stress under specified standard conditions.

The code provides for the establishment of an API corrosion-fatigue value on these materials. It prescribes and describes (a) the use of a specimen of specific design; (b) a test procedure involving proper speed control, and (c) a method of reporting tests.

Corrosion is becoming a more serious problem in many phases of drilling and producing operations, and the tentative code is an attempt to assist the operator in evaluating its effect on sucker rod materials.

Elk Hills Oil

The Elk Hills Naval Reserve, created in 1912 by President Taft as a future oil source for the navy, is now producing petroleum at the rate of more than 53,000 bbls. per day.

Since June, 1944, one hundred and forty-seven wells have been completed, of which 145 are producing oil. In December, 1944, thirty-three wells were completed; in January, 1945, twenty-nine wells were brought in.

Only about half of the 43,000 acres in the reserve has been drilled, and it is estimated that reserves of 230 million barrels have been proved.